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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon... ..Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau-mat... ..Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.03	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51
Tai-po... ..Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	7.31	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08
Fanning... ..Dep.	7.39	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.18
Shuang-shui... ..Dep.	7.58	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.27	6.22
Shum-chun... ..Dep.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.33	6.28

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun... ..Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13
Shuang-shui... ..Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20
Fanning... ..Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34
Tai-po... ..Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.20	3.38	4.56	5.51
Yau-mat... ..Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.30	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03
Kowloon... ..Dep.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon... ..Dep.	6.40	8.55	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.29	5.29
Yau-mat... ..Dep.	6.50	—	—	9.24	10.39	2.31	5.38
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.03	—	—	9.36	10.51	2.43	5.51
Tai-po... ..Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.49	11.04	2.56	6.04
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	7.31	—	—	9.53	11.08	3.00	6.08
Fanning... ..Dep.	7.39	—	—	10.03	11.18	3.11	6.18
Shuang-shui... ..Dep.	7.58	—	—	10.07	11.22	3.15	6.22
Shum-chun... ..Dep.	7.43	—	—	9.15	10.13	3.21	6.28

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun... ..Dep.	8.19	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	6.09
Shuang-shui... ..Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	6.18
Fanning... ..Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	—	6.20
Tai-po Market... ..Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	—	6.30
Tai-po... ..Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	—	6.34
Shatin... ..Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.20	3.38	4.56	—	6.47
Yau-mat... ..Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	—	6.59
Kowloon... ..Dep.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	—	7.07

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.45	11.30	8.20	—	—	—	—
Sha Tau Kok... ..Dep.	8.40	12.25	8.15	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin... ..Dep.	7.45	11.30	8.20	—	—	—	—
Sha Tau Kok... ..Dep.	8.40	12.25	8.15	—	—	—	—

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NO 5076



SCOTTISH LETTER.

LAUNCH OF THE "CUTTY SARK."

THE "AULD ALLIANCE."

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, November 25th.
Launch.—On Monday afternoon (23rd November, 1899) there was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Scott & Linton a handsome composite clipper ship of the following dimensions:—Length, 210ft.; beam, 36ft.; depth, of hold, 30ft. 6in.; and about 950 tons burthen. As she left the ways she was named the *Cutty Sark* by Mrs. Moodie, the wife of Captain Moodie. The *Cutty Sark* is intended for the China tea trade, and is expected by her owners to be one of the fastest ships engaged in the traffic.—*Dumbarton Herald*, 25/11/99.

Surely an accurate enough forecast. But it is not our present purpose to tell of her great runs, of her 2,163 miles in six days running the easting down—an average of over 15 knots an hour. Mr. Basil Lubbock gives the sail history and romance of this fine vessel so well in his "The Log of the *Cutty Sark*" that it would be presumption to add, a word on her sailing days. No able pen, however, has ever mapped out the whole romance of the *Cutty Sark's* building days. A joiner, who passed away only a few weeks ago (possibly the last of those who worked on her), was of the opinion that the keel was laid about two months before he started with Scott & Linton, the builders, in January, 1899, and he worked on her until she left the Clyde. She was the last of an order for six sailing vessels to be built at the Woodyard. Constructed under the personal supervision of Captain Moodie, the *Cutty Sark* had very sharp lines. Her designer was Mr. H. Linton, a partner of the firm. It is said that Captain Moodie did not spare the contractors, and that every piece of timber was most minutely examined, the tiniest flaw being enough to ensure condemnation. When the present excellent condition of the ship's hull is considered one can readily believe the statement. There were many ups and downs during the building, but the climax was reached when on September 5th there was a meeting of the principal creditors of Scott & Linton. It is even said that a few days before this meeting one of the partners appeared on the *Cutty Sark* and announced to the workers that as the firm was in financial difficulties work would have to be suspended. These difficulties were overcome, however, and several Dumbarton gentlemen were appointed as trustees to attend to the completion of the contracts on hand. Eventually, on Monday, November 23rd, 1899, the *Cutty Sark* entered the Leven, dredged and deepened by one of the Clyde Trust dredgers to accommodate "this large composite vessel," the first of her class to be built on the Leven. It is said that it was after she entered the water that the *Cutty Sark* took over the work of completion. The famous clipper left Dumbarton on December 21st of the same year for Greenock, where the final touches were put on her prior to her sailing round to London to load for China. But if anybody could get at the whole story of the building of the most romantic old clipper that has sailed the seas, and whose hull still floats sound as the day she was launched, a monument to the skill of her builders, they would earn the admiration of many who regret that that part of her story has not been told in full.

TRAFFIC IN FOOTBALLERS.

In one of the London papers the statement is made by an authority on Association football that for some 16 players from Scotland a sum of at least £40,000 has been paid away to clubs on this side of the Border for the transfer of these men to England. There was a time before the War when the payment of £1,000 for the exchange of a player's services was regarded as a large, if not sensational, amount. How far would £1,000 go to-day?

A FAMILY RESEMBLANCE.

A question of curious and unusual interest is involved in the decision given in the Scottish Courts in the Seafeld peerage case. The judge was asked to accept as relevant proof of the claim evidence bearing on the subject of the resemblance of the claimant and his family to the Seafeld and Blantyre families in physical characteristics, gait, and mannerisms. The decision of the learned judge is that such averments as to family likeness cannot be allowed to go to proof. Few lawyers, we fancy, will disagree with him, but the opinions of biologists would be more divided. The persistence of family traits is common knowledge, and the writers on heredity have produced many curious pages on the subject. In Spain and Austria a Hapsburg without the Hapsburg lip would almost certainly provoke doubts of his legitimacy. There are well-known cases among other old families in Scotland of a marked trait coming out generation after generation. But the subject is much too illusive to be reduced to the form of satisfactory evidence in a Law Court, however satisfactory it might be as evidence of natural descent. Nature takes no note of primogeniture or of legitimacy. If a peculiarity originated a dozen generations ago it may reappear in any descendant of the first to show it. But in a fertile stock the descendants of an individual of three hundred years ago may number thousands, dispersed through all grades of society, and probably a large majority of them have lost all knowledge of their ancestry. And in how many cases can it be said with certainty with whom the peculiarity originated?

THE SCOTCH-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The subject of the Franco-Scottish alliance has long been a popular one with those who write on historical themes. One of the latest to deal with it is the Hon. R. Erskine of Marr. His opinion

is that the "Auld Alliance" was of value to both countries from the point of view of politics. It was not sentiment that sealed the pact but business; neither was it sentiment that preserved it in being so long, but again business, and business, too, in which the political account of both parties to it lay. In some instances, he admits, the French had the better of the bargain, but still on the whole it was fully justified. Valuable though the Auld Alliance was as a means to preserve the liberties of Scotland in Mr. Erskine's opinion, it had, in addition, an educative effect on our forefathers. The French Alliance was the means of placing Scotland in the forefront of the figures that moved on the European stage. It gave our country an importance which was possibly disproportionate to its size and wealth. So long as the Auld Alliance endured the rest of the great nations of the West treated Scotland as an equal. That obliged us to produce political intellects fit to take their stance, beside the brightest that France or Italy, or Spain or the Empire could produce; but the benefit we derived did not end there. The educative influences diffused by the Franco-Scottish Alliance reacted upon the whole body of the people, sharpening their intellects, improving their natural genius for politics, and broadening and deepening their understandings and feelings and sympathies to an extent and in a way it is difficult to realise now-a-days. "Beware of the Scots," said Philip II. of Spain to one of his most experienced negotiators, "they are an extremely wise people."

"REAL SCOTCH."

This year, as last, foreign barley is being landed in considerable quantities at Lossiemouth for the Morayshire distilleries, and the farmers of the North-East are making the welkin ring with their protests. Last year no less than 25,000 tons were shipped to Lossiemouth, and the Banffshire whisky-making centres also absorbed many thousands of tons. One Banffshire farmer has propounded the conundrum—"What is the correct designation for barley bree of which only the water and the peats are Scotch?"

A SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Steps are being taken to found a Scottish National Academy of Music in Glasgow, and Sir Daniel Stevenson, Bt., LL.D., has written stating his willingness to contribute to the capital fund of £100,000 required the sum of £30,000 if and when the balance of £70,000 has been obtained. This gift enables the committee which has taken up the matter to appeal with some assurance to the generosity of those interested in music training and culture in Scotland, and to make possible a movement uniting the University of Glasgow and the Scottish Academy of Music in a scheme worthy of Scotland's musical traditions and aspirations.

BIRTHPLACE OF R. L. STEVENSON.

The bazaar held by the Robert Louis Stevenson Club to raise £3,000 for the endowment of Stevenson's birthplace in Edinburgh as a permanent memorial has raised a total of £2,800.

TEMPERANCE FLYING SQUAD.

The Prohibitionists admit that the result of the Local Veto polls in Scotland are not up to their expectation. They cannot do otherwise, the figures in the results as far as announced are against them. One of their leaders says that the lesson of the polls was that they could not do three years' work in three months nor in three weeks. The strongest weapon they had was the canvass. They therefore intended to form a "flying squad" of men and women prepared to go anywhere and give their time as expert canvassers in backward areas.

A FROZEN KILT.

Lecturing on Highland regiments a speaker recently mentioned that the white spik commemorates an occasion on which the feet of the troops were so badly cut up by marching that they were forced to tie rags round them. "One who was over there" has thereupon made a suggestion. He says that during the Great War, though kilted troops found their kit serviceable in some respects, it had this great drawback, that mud and water gathered round it, and particularly in frosty weather, the hard and weighty fringe chafed the skin of the knees very painfully as it swung. It was no uncommon thing during the winter fighting in front of Ypres to see "Jocks" who had bound rags round their knees to prevent this. Might not some decorative touch be added to the uniform of certain units as a memorial of those iron times? asks the writer. Romantic details of the kind go far, slight as they seem, to create that wonderful welding force, esprit de corps.

DIFFICULTIES OF A TRANSLATOR.

In the less frequented islands of the Hebrides, where English is the language of politeness and Gaelic the language of comfort, technical and journalistic jargon has not yet become familiar. A townsman, visiting her relatives in theircroft, was called upon to act as interpreter. A Highland newspaper had just arrived with an account of the wedding of one who had left the island to become famous as a singer, and her former neighbours were conning the list of presents. Two items had baffled them. In the first place, they were not satisfied with the rendering of "crystal jolly dish" as "croc a' mhaisean" (jam-jar); and, secondly, they were frankly at a loss as to the meaning of "lingerie." When the visitor had made it clear to them, "Well, well," said the cailieach, "and who would have thought that now? Could the printer not have put the English on it, so that folks would know? I was thinking it was some kind of dried fish."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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HONGKONG.

A FAIRY TALE.

The latest jibed on a certain northern city takes the form of a little nursery tale. "There was once a clever little

threepenny bit, which, on a very wet day, fell into a deep puddle. It was not afraid, however, for this happened in Aberdeen, and the little coin knew it would be saved!"

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

A CHINESE NEW YEAR EVE
AFTER-DINNER
CARNIVAL DANCE

WILL BE HELD IN THE

ROOF GARDEN

ON

Friday, 12th February, 1926,
From 9 p.m. to Midnight.

FANCY OR EVENING DRESS OPTIONAL.

DINNER.

(Including Admission to Carnival Dance)

\$4 Per Head.

7.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

TABLE RESERVATIONS SHOULD NOW BE MADE.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

LESSONS OF THE HOTEL FIRE.

ONE POSSIBLE CAUSE OF THE
OUTBREAK.

[BY AN ENGINEERING CORRESPONDENT.]

When everything is taken into consideration it must be confessed that the residents in the Hongkong Hotel were fortunate to have escaped with the loss only of personal property. If the fire had commenced at about 3 a.m. and if there had been a high wind blowing they would have been subjected to far greater perils than those which no doubt tried them sorely on New Year's Day.

As far as can be ascertained there is only one theory about the origin of the fire. It is that an electric wire used in connection with the electric lift became overheated and caused the first conflagration. In the lift itself there were three aids to the demon that we all dread. One was the woodwork, another was the lift shaft which would act like a chimney. The third was the grease or oily substance used to make the lift slide up and down with the minimum of friction. It can be imagined that these three factors created ideal conditions for a rapid and fierce conflagration.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

If we assume that all of the above theories are correct, and no doubt an official enquiry will reveal the truth of them, or the reverse, then we are led to consider carefully why the wire that was overheated came into that condition. Electric wires, like other modern contrivances, vary in quality. They are not, however, freakish. They do not carry an electric current of a certain magnitude for days and then suddenly become red-hot with the same current. In nearly every case when a wire in active service does become red hot it is because the current has been suddenly increased. In order to avert any possibility of a wire becoming red hot for the above reason fuses are inserted in the various circuits. In a building of the size of the Hongkong Hotel there are probably hundreds of circuits and, consequently, hundreds of fuses.

These fuses are made of an alloy which, if the fuses are properly arranged, should melt before the electric wires in the circuit so protected have time to become red-hot. When the fuses melt the current is at once cut off from that circuit. In this Colony the ingenious Chinese servant, who treats modern appliances with the contempt that only extreme ignorance can explain, is not worried by fuses. If one, that has been delicately adjusted, melts, he seizes any old piece of wire and uses it as a fuse. Usually it is the wire from a ginger beer bottle which, of course, is utterly useless as a fuse because it will not melt when the melting is needed. Any wire that will not fuse is selected to save replacement.

There is, apparently, no evidence to show that in this particular case the fuses had been tampered with. The Hotel authorities have always been most careful about the supervision of their electrical system, but, however careful, any supervisor may be it is impossible for him to examine, daily, all the electric fuses in such a large building.

Assuming that it was a fact that the origin of the fire was an overheated electric wire, then one wonders whether the results would have been so disastrous if the wire had been "run inside a metal conduit. Let the writer hasten to add that he has not a cent at stake in any particular system of wiring, and that he has made suggestions in the past that the subject of the local wiring regulations in this Colony should be investigated. In actual fact they were revised in about 1920, but it is possible that this fire enquiry may lead to further revision.

Fifteen years ago a common practice in Hongkong was to carry electric wires inside inflammable wooden casings. It was a most dangerous system and should never have been allowed. It may be prohibited now, although there may be old houses with the system still in use. One rather interesting case is recorded of a fire that originated in such a wooden casing. White ants were attracted to the wood, and, in their thousands, attacked the rubber covering of the wires. Finally their tiny bodies, heaped together, caused a short circuit between two adjacent wires and immediately the casing was on fire. The white ants, of course, paid the extreme penalty. They were considered enough to cause the ignition in the day time or the results might have been most serious. Other causes of short circuits inside wood casing have been noticed.

Electricity has been blamed for many fires that were caused by the careless dropping of a match or a cigarette. One may hazard the suggestion that in this case it is not altogether certain that a match or cigarette was not the real origin of the fire. If a lighted match came into contact with the grease used for the lift it would have a very good chance of giving a good, or bad, account of itself. It is not absolutely certain yet that it was a red hot wire that caused the trouble.

Householders naturally enough become alarmed when they hear about fires caused by electric wires fusing or overheating. If the wiring in a house is done properly, and if the house-holder does not use "substitute" fuses, there is no danger whatever.

One of the most enterprising engineers in the history of this Colony was the late Mr. Carter, for many years manager of the Hongkong Telephone system. He was a great advocate of lead covered wire system for interior lighting, but he had very little support from the more conservative circles in this Colony. Incidentally it may be said that he was given the credit for introducing the electric clock system into this Colony, which, of course, should be more universal than it is. Carter was a candid critic of the wood-covered wiring.

A counsel of perfection is to keep all wires away from any woodwork or inflammable decorations. In that matter

(Continued on next Column).

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 6TH, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,080 buy, 1,070 sa.
Do. London	\$129 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$21 nom.
Morantia Bank, A. & B.	\$21 nom.
Do. O.	\$184 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$21 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$85 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$390 buy.
China Underwriters	\$21 no r.
North China Insurance	Tls. 145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$233 buy, 233 + sa.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$165 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$800 sel.
Douglases	\$33 buy.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$24 buy.
Hongkong Tugs	\$44 nom.
Indo-China (Pret.)	\$38 nom.
Do. (Def.), London	\$65 sel.
Do. Hongkong	\$65 sel.
Shanghai	\$167, 3 div. buy.
Star Ferry	\$23 nom.
Waterboats	\$18 buy.
Oriental Navigations	\$250 nom.
China Sugars	\$31 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$48 nom.
Benguet	\$190 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$5/ nom.
Langkate (combined)	Tls. 324 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 20 nom.
Shanghai Explorations	Tls. 345 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 20 nom.
Railways	\$580 sel.
Tonghai Mines	\$8/ nom.
Uml Caspian	\$3/ no r.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	\$130 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$56 buy.
Hongkows	Tls. 165 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 7 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 114 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$8 b, 83 sel, 830/84 sa.
Hongkong Lands	\$684 nom.
Hongkong Realty (sp.)	\$5 buy.
H.K. Territorial (sp.)	\$13 nom.
Ramphray Estates	\$6 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 10 sel.
Oriental	Tls. 34 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 62 sel.
Do. (new)	Tls. 31 sel.
Amusements	\$104 buy.
Canton Ice	\$17 nom.
Cemets (combined)	\$154 buy.
Do. (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$3 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 104 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$19 sel.
Do. (old)	\$15.10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$10.55 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	\$324 nom.
Do. (old)	\$324 nom.
Do. (new)	\$324 nom.
Constructions	\$24 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$173 nom.
Dar A Wing (sp.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$55 sa.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$30 cts. buy.
H.K. Bopes (combined)	\$40 sel.
Do. (old)	\$34 nom.
Do. (new)	\$34 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$244 nom.
Lane Crawford	\$124 nom.
Mackintosh	\$124 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$16 buy.
Do. (new) (sp.)	\$11 sel.
Shamrock	\$4 sel.
Taxis	\$20 nom.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$13 sel.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.	

SINGAPORE RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts have received the following Rubber quotations (all middle prices) from their Singapore Agent:

	Straits.
Alor Gajahs	\$3.50
Ayer Moleks	3.50
Ayer Panas	18.00
Balgownies	5.80
Bassets	1.77
C. Serdangs	10.50
Glenallies	3.40
Jerams	1.80
Kuala Rivers, x.d.	3.00
Sandvorts	5.00
Teluk Ansons	17.25
Jimabs	2.80
Kodahs	4.65
Kempas	10.75
Pindas	3.77
Malakoffs	5.40
Serendahs	5.50
Pajams	18.00
Punggors	1.85
Radelins	12.00
Tapahs	32
Ulu Benuts	93 cts.

the lady of the house is often inconsiderate. Art effects can be obtained at too great a risk of fire.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It is usual, when there is any catastrophe that endangers life to blame the Government. That is often most unfair. In this matter of electric wiring the Fire Insurance Companies are primarily interested. In Great Britain, where the insurance policies aggregate so much more than they do out here, the Insurance Companies are much more active on the subject of fire prevention. The Hongkong Government has now a fully qualified electrical engineer to advise them on all matters connected with electricity distribution. The ordinary householder very much resents any interference by the Government. He says "an Englishman's house is his castle" and does not see why he should not use any kind of wiring he fancies in his own house. He takes another view of the situation when the insurance company refuses to give him a fire policy. Therefore it would be less irritating to the householder if the insurance contractors were using wire that was not properly insulated. In engineering work in this Colony it always pays to have European supervision and the best materials.

No doubt the local fire insurance companies will be roused to take an interest in these matters. Their shareholders

TO-DAY THU SATURDAY.

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OUR HOSPITALITY

A DRAMATIC COMEDY.

QUEEN'S

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WE BUY—		WE SELL—	
2/10 Hk. Banks	230	25/200 Lands	110/100 Dairy Farms
30/200 C. Lights (old)	500/1,000	10/100 Mortgages	500 Hotels
30/200 do. (new)	50/100	10/100 Hotels	100 Steamboats
3/100 L. Crawford	100	10/100 Canton Ins.	500 Cements
10/1,000 Unwriters	100	10/100 Orientals	
25/250 Electric		10/100 Lunas	

Tel. 4630.

SMALL INVESTORS, 10, Des Voeux Road.

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LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. CIVIL SERVICE 2nd XI.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club in the above League fixture to be played at Happy Valley on Saturday next, January 9th, at 2 p.m.: D. E. G. Nicholson (capt.), C. L. R. Becher, H. Griffin, P. Jacks, A. K. MacKenzie, T. D. E. Pendered, J. A. H. Plummer, O. Skinner, H. J. Stevenson, G. R. Vallack, M. M. Watson.

C.S.C.C. 1st XI. v. H.K.C.C. 2nd XI.

The following will represent Civil Service Club on the Civil Service ground at 2.15 p.m., on Saturday next:—W. H. Edmonds (capt.), F. F. Harper, H. E. Strange, C. H. Beardsall, B. C. K. Hawkins, F. E. Booker, T. W. Carr, E. A. Bastin, A. W. Grittmitt, R. F. Westlake, C. Sara. Reserves: G. E. Ursell, G. G. Edwards, R. Smith.

C.S.C.C. 1st XI. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The following will represent the Civil Service C.C. on the Craigengower ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday next:—F. J. de Rome (capt.), G. R. Sayer, E. B. Reed, A. E. Wood, E. C. Fincher, B. D. Evans, H. G. Wallington, F. Baker, E. W. Hamilton, F. E. Lawrence, F. H. Holdman. Reserves: H. F. Harper.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG RUGBY CLUB.

The Royal Navy will play the Hongkong Football Club on the Club ground on Saturday. Kick-off, 3 p.m. Teams:

Club—H. G. Armstrong, J. Easterbrook, E. F. Stewart, A. S. Hett, G. P. Lammer, J. Morrison, D. O. Ralph, J. Ralston, H. R. Forsyth, J. Foster, M. Smith, L. Smith, R. W. Lee, H. Beveridge, A. Miller. Reserves: Skinner, O'Connor, Summers, Gordon.

Navy—Tel. Mortimer (Ambrone), P. O. Couley (Ambrone), Lt. Cdr. Lyle (Hawkins), E.R.A. Tinker (Hermes), E.R.A. Bothwell (Submarines), Mid. Rowe (Hawkins), E.R.A. Northwood (Submarines), Lt. Cdr. Bower (Hawkins), Lt. Garnon-Williams (Hermes), Lt. Wendeyer (Ambrone), Lt. Sherwood (Submarines), Sub. Lt. Verker (Hawkins), E.R.A. M. Taggart (Hermes), A.B. Ascott (Submarines), Stc. Stafford (Submarines).

GOLF.

EXPECTED VISIT OF MANILA PLAYERS.

It is expected that a delegation from the Wack-Wack Golf Club, Manila, will visit Hongkong sometime in February or March to meet members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club in a series of matches. The delegation is likely to comprise six of the best club players.

BOXING.

H.K.B.A.'s NEXT TOURNAMENT.

The next tournament of the Hongkong Boxing Association is to be held at the Theatre Royal on January 14th.

The full programme has not yet been decided, but the main bout will be over 15 rounds for the Featherweight Championship of the Colony and belt. It is well known that Dmr. Bowles, of the East Surreys, is the present holder, and his opponent, as clever a boxer as ever entered the ring in Hongkong, has figured prominently at recent tournaments.

If Stoker Booth, of H.M.S. Hollyhook, arrives in time he will probably be given a contest.

According to the contests already arranged, some men who have not previously appeared at the Theatre Royal will be seen in action.

The programme promises to prove an interesting one, and will be published in the next few days.

PAYING ITALY'S WAR DEBT.

SUCCESS OF CONTRIBUTION SCHEME.

A Rome correspondent writing a month ago said:

The collection of a national voluntary subscription for \$5,000,000 to pay the war debt to America in the next five years is going on apace. Since Signor Mussolini gave his approval to the scheme in the Chamber, declaring he would be satisfied if only \$1,000,000 were forthcoming by December 1st this year, propaganda in favour of contributions has assumed vast proportions throughout the country. The Fascist newspapers appear with bold headlines suggesting all sorts of means of persuasion. The walls in the towns are plastered with exhortations, and pictures appear with crowds standing in a queue before the counters of the banks and Government offices anxious to pay in their dollar. In the town of Turin, where patriotism has always been foremost, more than 2,000,000 lire has been already contributed. The Fiat, the Sipa, and the Italian gas companies have each paid 250,000 lire, making by themselves alone a sum of 750,000 lire. The commune of Milan has contributed 250,000 lire, and it is not yet known how much the general subscription was in the last three days, but it is believed to be over 3,000,000 lire. The Government has received thousands of letters and telegrams from private citizens eager to contribute their share. Practically all the public officials have signed sheets of contribution. The National Association of Widows and Mothers of the Dead in the War have opened a subscription list, and the same has been done by associations of every description. The National Silk and Cotton Manufacturers, workmen's unions, banking associations, and leading banks such as the Banca Commerciale, Credito Italiano, the Banco di Roma, the Banco Nazionale di Credito, and innumerable small ones have made generous sacrifices, and there seems no doubt now that not only the \$1,000,000 asked for by Signor Mussolini, but much more will be forthcoming by December 1st.

Under Fascist and patriotic incitement the large part of the nation cheerfully volunteers, and is proud to help to pay off the war debt without being faced by the tax-collector. The subscription is regarded as an opportunity to offer to the world a further proof of Italy's renewed national spirit.

MISS MARIE TEMPEST.

STORY OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

Miss Marie Tempest who was the guest of honour at the first ladies' dinner of the season of the Gallery First Nighters' Club in the Cosmo Hotel, Southampton-row, London, recently, recounted her experience in America when she was entertained to dinner by Charlie Chaplin. He told her that when he was a poor lad in London, selling little paper boats of his own make at the foot of Ludgate-hill, he used to go to the gallery at night where she was appearing and listen with great delight to her singing. She was, as he expressed it, his goddess, and he had determined after he made good abroad that she should be his first distinguished guest at dinner.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 6.50 p.m. yesterday:—The anti-cyclone over China has weakened slightly. A fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea. Local forecast: N.E. winds; fresh to moderate, cloudy.

HOCKEY.

The Hongkong Hockey Club's 2nd eleven appeared to have considerably benefited by their last fortnight's rest when they met the 5/2nd Punjab Regiment's 2nd eleven on the U.S.B.C. ground on Tuesday.

The Club team won the match by four goals to one, all of which were scored in the first half of the game.

After the Bathe

Drink a cup of Bovril on coming out of the water after a good swim.

It will fill you with a delightful warm satisfied feeling. It will stimulate the circulation, and diminish the risk of a chill. It will also give you more strength and energy for your next swim.

BOVRIL

Correct Dress Wear.



Occasions which call for the wearing of Dress clothes are times when a man would look at his best, and in the knowledge that each detail of his dress is incontestably correct.

We shall welcome the opportunity of showing you the new and approved styles for present wear.

May we have the privilege?

Mackintosh

& Co. Ltd.
MEN'S WEAR
SPECIALISTS.

Alexandra Bazaar Hong Kong Des Vaux Road.

WINTRY DAYS

OUTSIDE, AND INSIDE THE GLOW OF
A CHEERFUL ROOM.

A room with a glowing Gas fire, where it is a luxury merely to lounge in your favourite chair, and forget all your worries.

No bother about coal, no sulky fire that has to be coaxed, no dirt. Nothing to do but turn a tap and strike a match: in other words

COMFORT ON TAP.

Therefore,

INSTAL GAS NOW

AND

ENSURE YOUR COMFORT.

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

SUPPER DANCE
ROOF GARDEN

Wednesday, 13th January, 1926,
8 p.m. to Midnight.

ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY:—

\$2 Single.

\$3 Double.

The whole of the proceeds from sale of tickets and all the profits in connection with this Dance will be devoted to the benefit of the dependents of the Late A. B. BATCHELOR of H.M.S. "HAWKINS" who lost his life whilst gallantly serving as a volunteer worker during the Hongkong Hotel Fire on the 1st January, 1926.

The Hotels Company confidently relies upon the co-operation of its patrons to ensure that this function shall meet with the whole-hearted support its object undoubtedly deserves.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

THE ATHERLEY TRIAL.
ACCOUNT BOOKS EXAMINED.
DISCREPANCIES ARE TERMED
"CLERICAL ERRORS."

The case in which James Edward Atherley, former manager in Hongkong of Messrs. Getz Brothers (of the Orient), Ltd., is charged with fraudulent conversion of four sums totalling \$3,275 was continued yesterday at the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and a jury comprising Mr. P. M. N. da Silva (foreman), Messrs. Maurice Minney, H. L. Stainfield, A. S. da Rosa, E. A. Simon, Sheikh Juman and Sam Man Yan.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Pryor, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Easley Zeitlyn (instructed by Messrs. Hall & Hind) defended.

Mr. Zeitlyn continued his cross-examination of Mr. Chau King Yan, the Company's comprador, the examination continuing throughout the day.

Replying to Counsel witness agreed that under Clause 31 of his agreement he was called upon to keep the books in such a way as to disclose a true statement of accounts.

Mr. Zeitlyn: The clause is as follows: "The comprador shall at all times cause his accounts to be kept in such a manner that whenever called upon by the Company to do so, he would immediately be able to disclose a true statement of such account."—Yes.

He further agreed that in pursuance of that clause he kept books which were exhibits "A," "B," "C," and "N." "A" was his own promissory note-book; "B" the Chinese account book; "C" the English version of it, and "N" the continuation of that translation.

COUNSEL'S IMPUTATION.

Mr. Zeitlyn put it to witness that his books were untrue. Witness denied this. He suggested that there might have been a few mistakes, but if those cases the necessary alterations were made.

Counsel: Your books are untrue; they did not disclose a true statement of accounts. No one demanded to examine my books, but they were kept and did disclose a true statement of accounts.

ENTRY CROSSED OUT.

Mr. Zeitlyn then asked witness to go through the Chinese book in detail, and without reference to the book with the English translation to give the version as set out in Chinese. Entries for March 24th showed collections made from Sui Yick, Bluebird, Wing On Company, and Ying Fat Lung. With regard to the Sui Yick item, it stated that a sum of \$307.44 was received on March 24th, and that it was paid into the bank on April 7th. The Bluebird collection of \$768.61 was paid into the bank on April 1st. Another entry was crossed out. This item was for \$144.04 received from Ying Fat Lung for newspapers. There was a note to this effect: "On April 1st paid to taipan; another day paid into bank."

On March 25th there were items collected from several other firms. Some of the items were stated to have been paid into the bank, beside others there was the English chop mark, giving different days from that when the monies were said to have been received. In a few places there were pencilled remarks.

After being questioned several times with regard to the pencilled remarks and other writing in the account, to which he previously gave indefinite replies, witness eventually replying to His Lordship said that none of the entries in the book were made by him personally.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Why were items crossed out? Those were monies paid to the taipan and not to the bank.

THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

Mr. Zeitlyn then asked that the English translation of the foregoing items should be read out. The total for March 24th was stated to be \$1,041 paid into the Asia Bank, and that of March 25th as \$1,112.62.

Counsel: It states that the collection for March 25th was \$1,112.62. Please add these figures up, Mr. Chau.—They were not written by me.

I want you please to add them up.

Witness added up the figures and said that came to \$990.62.

Now refer to the opposite page, what does it state? It states that \$1,112.62 was paid into the Chartered Bank.

On being again asked to refer to the English translation, witness agreed that it stated that \$373.50 was paid into the Chartered Bank on March 28th; and \$1,507.01 on March 28th.

Counsel: How is it that the English version gives different dates from that of the Chinese?—I do not know.

The entries are found by reference to the numbers of the drafts upon the promissory notes?—Yes; but I do not know whether they agree with the draft. I refer you to the promissory note book.

Counsel suggested that the date of 27th March in the book referring to a collected item was a corrected figure. Witness said that he did not know. After being asked carefully to examine the figure he said that it appeared as if it had been corrected.

Counsel enumerated other items and asked when, according to the book, the monies were paid into the bank. Witness said that it stated 25th March.

THE WRONG BANK.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Take the date March 24th in each book. Do they state that a sum of money was paid into the Bank of East Asia? Is it not true that at that time the Company was not dealing with this bank?—Perhaps it was a clerical error.

It makes a lot of difference if you were to put money in a bank with which you were not dealing, Mr. Chau?—Yes.

Look at exhibit B. It contains a receipt for money from the Wing On Co. as being paid on March 24th. Is it also the same in C?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that the cheque was received by you on March 20th? What was done with it before March 24th?—I forget whether the cheque was received on March 20th.

Wing On testified that they paid you that cheque on March 20th. Can you explain how it was that it was not entered at the bank until March 24th?—That can be explained by the cashier.

Take March 25th. You state that the chop in the book dated April 2nd shows that the money was paid into the bank on that day?—It means that.

Look at book C. It states that the money was paid in on the 25th. How do account for that discrepancy?—On March 25th, the taipan told me that all the money had to be paid to him. I therefore told the cashier to hand it over to him, and the taipan gave him a receipt for it. The cashier thought that in handing the money over to Mr. Atherley he had already disposed of it as if he were to have put it in the bank.

Then why was no entry made to show that the money was handed over to the taipan?—I ask you to put that question to the cashier.

His Lordship: Assuming that this money had been paid to the taipan should not an entry have appeared in the book?—He gave a receipt.

SALE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Counsel: Will you tell my Lord and the jury how it is that on March 28th there is the following pencilled note "Collected from Sing Wo On \$720.30. April 1st paid to taipan; another day paid to bank"?—The remarks refer to money paid to the taipan for newspapers sold.

His Lordship: Why should they refer to it?—I am unable to give any explanation, and I would ask you to ask the man who had charge of the book.

Is that the Cashier?—Yes, my lord.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Does that also apply to an entry on March 24th for \$144.04, which was paid to the taipan on April 1st and on the same day to the bank?—Yes, it applies to all.

Then why were they crossed out?—The cashier was preparing to pay it to the bank and then the taipan gave instructions to the contrary. It was then crossed out.

Witness agreed that a similar entry with reference to a collection from Ying Fat Lung on March 31st, paid over to the taipan on April 1st, and entered in the bank the same day, was crossed out for the same reason. Replying to further questions regarding the sale of newspapers, witness said that it was the first payment made in this respect which was handed over to Atherley. That was on March 24th. He had express instructions from him not to pay the money received for the sale of newspapers into the bank. He agreed that the cashier was bound to make the entry in respect of the sale.

His Lordship: I gather that the items were crossed out according to instructions?

Witness in reply said that they were crossed out because they referred to newspapers, and he had instructions not to send the money to the bank.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Did you hand the monies received for the newspapers to the taipan?—I did not.

Can you explain why it is stated that payment of this entry was made to the bank on March 25th, and why all entries on that date appear as being paid to the bank, and that the Chartered Bank?

—When the collections were made that day, the money was paid to the taipan, and when we had a receipt from him, we entered it as having been paid to the bank.

His Lordship: You took it that it had been paid to the bank?—Yes.

As a matter of fact these monies were not paid to the bank on the day mentioned in the book?—No.

How do you account for that?—Payment to the taipan was considered as payment to the bank.

Mr. Zeitlyn: And that was the Chartered Bank?—Yes, the clerk who looked after the book thought that the money had been paid to the bank.

Exhibit "C" in a translation of "B"?—Yes.

Then why do they vary?—Witness gave a rambling answer, in which he stated that his clerk did not know what had happened, and in adjourning for the fifth hour His Lordship remarked that he would like to know if the clerk had been left to his imagination to make up the books.

THE AFTERNOON HEARING.

The comprador again went into the witness-box.

On being asked by Mr. Zeitlyn whether he had found any explanation why one book stated that money was paid to the bank on March 25th and the other that it was on April 21st, witness reiterated that the taipan had instructed him to hand over the collections, and he had to obey him. He informed the cashier of the taipan's instructions, and told him to make out a list of monies collected just as was done when they paid into the bank. The taipan acknowledged the amount by giving a signed receipt. "We never thought then that there would be such trouble between the taipan and ourselves," added witness, "because as a rule when money is handed to a taipan in Hongkong, the matter is finished as far as the employees are concerned."

Further questioned, he said that the translating clerk did not know that the money was paid to the taipan.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Is that any reason why in your order book it should be stated that the money was paid to the bank?—The translating clerk was ignorant of it.

"NO FRAUD."

As soon as the money was handed to the taipan it was the end of the matter?—Yes.

Was that a discharge of your liabilities to the Company?—Yes.

I need not suggest, Mr. Chau, that the handling was anything but a perfectly honest proceeding on your part?—What do you mean?

There was no fraud in that?—No.

Why did you not enter it in "B"?—Well, I got acknowledgment from the taipan.

Why did you not enter it in "C"?—The clerk did not know of the affair. He simply made a copy from one book to the other.

The honesty of the proceedings, and the discharge of your liabilities to the Company were fully present to your mind at the time of the transaction?—Yes.

Mr. Chau, why did you not tell my Lord and the jury what you told me yesterday: that it was present to your mind that unless Atherley would pay you the I.O.U.'s they would be turned against the Company's cash account?—Unless he paid that money to me, it would be put on the Company's debit.

Witness again reiterated that the fact that Atherley had given him receipts was sufficient for his purposes and that he was discharging his duty to the Company.

HIS DUTIES.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Was it not in pursuance of your agreement that you should, if the Company ever asked you to produce your books, and that they should give a true statement of affairs?—Yes.

Do you say that book B was kept in pursuance of this duty, and did you not say that the keeping of this book was not your business?—I did say that the keeping of B was my business.

And that it should disclose the state of affairs honestly?—It should.

Then surely all entries should be made in this book?—By getting a receipt from Mr. Atherley I discharged my liabilities.

You said yesterday that what the cashier did in this matter was on your instructions?—I said so.

Counsel again told witness that he had stated that if Atherley did not repay, he (witness) had thought of turning all the I.O.U.'s acknowledgments, and receipts into the Company against the Company's account. Witness again rambled in his response and Mr. Zeitlyn said that it had no reference to his question, and again repeated it. Witness eventually said that he could not give a direct reply, but that he would have to make an explanation. Later, replying to his Lordship he said that matters had been left in suspense. He considered that in doing so, he had not fully discharged his duties.

A MISTAKE.

Mr. Zeitlyn asked witness what explanation he had to offer for the entry in the book that collections on March 25th amounted to \$1,112.62, whereas when he himself had added up the figures in Court, they only came to \$990.62. Witness replied that he could not account for that misleading information, but it might have been a mistake.

Counsel: You also stated that this \$1,112 was handed by you to Atherley?—I have already explained that this writing was done by the clerk.

I put it to you with deliberation that these mistakes are frauds?—They are not.

If you produced these books to the Company, would they not be deceived?—Mistakes are often made.

His Lordship pointed out that that witness had explained that they were mistakes, and that his additions were wrong.

BOOKS NOT CLOSED.

Further interrogated by Counsel, witness said that he had three months' notice to terminate his agreement with Getz Bros. in August, 1925. He admitted that the books had not been made up.

Counsel: Is it possible that they have been made up to fit the case which you would like the jury to believe?—No, I could not close the account because the books were taken to Court.

Asked as to when the clerk who had written up the books resigned, witness said he left in January, 1925. He could not get another clerk, so he (witness) took charge of the books himself. When it was pointed out to him that there were no entries after May, he said that he had little leisure and he could not always see to them. Further questioned, he stated that after the clerk left, another man took his place for a time. He disagreed that he was employed until March, 1925. Asked to explain an entry, stating that \$373.50 was paid into the Chartered Bank, on March 28th witness said he had forgotten the item. Neither did he remember a similar item on March 28th. He said that an item in book B, stating that comprador's commission had not been paid and references to other fees, had not been written by him. He further stated that what he meant by the translating book B was that he entered the names of customers in another book.

Counsel closely questioned witness with regard to an entry of March 28th, which he held had been changed to March 29th. Witness said that no alteration had been made. Asked whether Atherley had given him a cheque for \$102 on March 29th, witness said that he could not remember the date on the slip, nor had he instructed anyone to do so. On being shown other remarks written in the book, he again reiterated that he had not written them.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

SOLDIERS OF LI FUK LUM.
CHINESE CHARGED AT SESSIONS
FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Before Mr. Justice Wood at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, two Chinese, stated to be soldiers of General Li Fuk Lum, were charged with unlawful possession of arms and ammunition at Tai O.

Originally there had been six men arraigned, but the charge against four was withdrawn.

In view of these circumstances, Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy entered a plea of guilty to a technical offence with regard to the two prisoners remaining.

Mr. Fitzroy said that it was admitted that the men landed at Tai O with arms and that they had control of them. They were under the command of Leung Kam Mo, a lieutenant of General Li Fuk Lum, and on the application of some merchants they had been sent with a cargo of salt in order that the junk should have safe passage. They wished to go ashore at Tai O and on debating what they should do with the arms, which were the property of General Li Fuk Lum's army, they decided to take them with them. They placed them in a rattan basket, but had no intention of doing other than take them ashore and back again.

Mr. Fitzroy pointed out that it was purely a technical infringement of the law, and he asked His Lordship to deal with the matter on those lines. In these times, he said, it was very necessary that the Chinese were shown that justice was meted out in the Colony. Tai O was a very small place and the men were ignorant of the law. That was no excuse, but, at the same time it had to be borne in mind.

The Crown Solicitor remarked that Tai O, although a small place, was a place where arms should not be. There had been one or two incidents there already, and it was most dangerous that arms should be allowed to be taken into the village.

In sentencing the prisoners to one month with hard labour, His Lordship remarked that it was on the facts placed before the Court by Mr. Fitzroy that he had passed such a light sentence.

THEFT FROM A EUROPEAN.

CHARGE AGAINST A LUKONG.

SAD ENDING TO A FILIPINO DINNER.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese Lukong, attached to No. 2 Police Station, was charged with the theft of a gold watch and chain, \$40 in bank notes, an overcoat and some private papers, to the value of \$190.

An application was made by Detective Sergeant O'Donovan for a remand, the officer stating that he wished to make further enquiries.

His Worship decided to hear the preliminary evidence first.

Mr. William Allen, of No. 4, Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay, said that he attended a Filipino dinner at the Nani Tong Restaurant, China Building, which he left about 12.35 a.m. Taking a tram car in the direction of Causeway Bay, he alighted from it near the Bowring Canal Bridge. While waiting for a ricksha, he laid his overcoat on the parapet for a few minutes. When the ricksha arrived, he found his coat was missing, and on searching his pockets he discovered that his watch and chain and \$40, which was in his trousers pocket, were also gone. He immediately reported the loss to the police and went home. The next morning he made the further discovery that a sum of \$17 in new one dollar notes, together with his tram ticket and private papers, which he carried in two envelopes in his inside coat pocket, were also missing.

Detective Sergeant O'Donovan said that he saw the defendant on duty at the police station and took him to No. 238, Queen's Road East, second floor. There defendant admitted he occupied a cubicle in the building and when a search of the place was made, the coat was found hanging on a wall, and in a basket under a bed the watch and chain, seven one-dollar notes and a five-dollar note were found.

Sergeant O'Donovan then applied for a remand for one week, which His Worship agreed to.

TRAM COLLISION SEQUEL.

EX-DRIVER FINED AT MAGISTRACY.

There was a sequel to a collision on December 11th at the junction of Pedder Street and Des Vaux Road between a tram-car and a motor-car belonging to the Peruvian Consul, at the Central Magistracy yesterday when the Chinese tram-car driver (who has since been dismissed) was summoned under the Tramway Ordinance of 1902 for failing to stop when signalled to by a traffic policeman.

Evidence given by Inspector Alexander, showed that the defendant stopped the car at the junction of Pedder Street and Des Vaux Road, Central for passengers to alight. The police constable on traffic duty at this point, noticing a motor-car travelling down Pedder Street, signalled the tram-car to remain stationary. Before he removed the signal, the driver started the car and collided with the motor-car, which received slight damage to the rear side.

The defendant said he tried to stop the tram-car, but it would not stop dead. Defendant was fined \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

HON. MR. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G.

FAREWELL TIPPIN BY GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., who is leaving Hongkong on Saturday to take up the appointment of Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, was entertained at tiffin at the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel, yesterday, by the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the opportunity was taken to present the guest of honour with a handsome silver loving cup, subscribed by the members of whom there was a fully representative attendance.

At the head table the Chairman of the Chamber (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak) had on his right H.E. The Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) and on his left the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E. Mr. B. R. Forster, Private Secretary to the Governor, was also present. The other seats at this table were occupied by members of the Chamber who are either on the Executive or Legislative Councils, or are members of the General Committee of the Chamber, namely: The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.B.E., K.C., the Hon. Sir Shou Son Chow, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, the Vice-Chairman of the Chamber (the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang), Mr. G. M. Young, M.B.E., Mr. Paul Lauder, Mr. A. H. Barlow, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. T. G. Weill, Lieut.-Comdr. C. St. C. Ingham, R.N., Major R. D. Bennett, M.C.

GOVERNOR CONGRATULATED.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured, the Chairman took the opportunity to digress for a moment from the toast list in order to refer to the New Year Honours announced since the tiffin arrangements had been made. He felt sure it was the wish of all present that the occasion should not pass without expressing to His Excellency the Governor the keen pleasure felt by everyone in Hongkong at the high honour conferred by His Majesty The King, and at his presence on this occasion.

Sir Cecil Clementi's health was then enthusiastically toasted.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR in reply said: Gentlemen, I thank you very cordially for drinking the toast of my health and for the congratulations you have given me on the honour which His Majesty The King has been pleased to bestow on me. There is one thing this occasion prompts me to remark: that it must be a very great pleasure to us all to find that in spite of what happened on Friday of last week the Hongkong Hotel is doing "business as usual." (Applause.)

We are here to do honour to a very old friend and colleague of mine, Mr. Fletcher, who is going to take over the task which I laid down very recently in Ceylon. It is an extremely difficult task—entirely different from the one which confronts us here. It is a Government run very largely by speech-making: I am glad we have not got to that stage here. (Laughter.) Mr. Fletcher will find that in season and out of season he will be expected to make speeches, and very long speeches, in Council and elsewhere; and I strongly advise him to improve the shining hour and never to lose an opportunity of making a speech. As head of the Government it, of course, gives me the greatest pleasure to see you united to do honour to my principal adviser. I wish to offer Mr. Fletcher my very sincere congratulations on his appointment to Ceylon: a better man could not possibly have been chosen for the post, and I wish him all success. He will find many friends in the cadet service of Ceylon.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of Sir Shou Son Chow, to which there was an enthusiastic response, and Sir Shou Son Chow thanked the assembly for their good wishes.

TRIBUTE TO MR. FLETCHER.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the toast of the day, "Our Guest," Mr. Holyoak said he had already referred to the Legislative Council to Mr. Fletcher's early days in the Colony and the manner in which he had handled the reorganisation of the Trademarks Department, which until then had been in a condition that could only be described as chaotic. That was twenty-two years ago, but later, during the War years 1917 and 1918, when he happened to be Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Fletcher acted for a considerable period as Colonial Secretary. Unprecedented problems arose continuously throughout that time, and many decisions having far-reaching consequences had to be taken. During those two years, as the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce well knew, the assistance Mr. Fletcher rendered was of immense value and importance to business interests. New questions arose in regard to which there were no precedents to guide either the Government or the Chamber as to the right course to pursue, but it so happened that the Colony was fortunate in possessing two officers who handled the situation brilliantly—Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Kemp—both of whom throughout the War period impressed the entire Commercial Community with their extraordinary ability and grasp of the situation. In the present year Mr. Fletcher had again acted for a time as Colonial Secretary, during a period of special difficulty.

It was inevitable that any man of action who cared to accept the responsibility of making decisions in periods of difficulty would make mistakes, and he did not say that Mr. Fletcher had not made any: no man who is willing to take quick action and make difficult decisions can hope to escape criticism or avoid mistakes.

"Mr. Fletcher has impressed us throughout his career," said Mr. Holyoak, "as a man who has been prepared to accept responsibility for individual action and the consequences which must flow from so doing. He has shown abundant tact and courtesy, and I think nearly everybody in the Colony must have been impressed with the fact that, busy man as he is, he almost invariably finds time for all those who seek an interview. Mr. Fletcher will go down in the history of this Colony, and in the memory of us all, as a man who has handled difficult situations with extraordinary tact, remarkable ability, conspicuous energy, and with an urgent and genuine desire to achieve a solution. These qualities in any officer who is entrusted with high executive powers cannot fail to impress themselves on the Community and the Government. We are delighted with the honour paid to Mr. Fletcher and the recognition of his services, but our congratulations to him on his appointment are tinged with regret that he is departing at this difficult time. It was the hope of this Colony that Mr. Fletcher would remain permanently with us and would be confirmed in the appointment of Colonial Secretary for Hongkong."

Mr. Holyoak then presented, on behalf of the assembly, a silver Loving Cup of handsome design, which he said it was the spontaneous wish of those present (many of whom had expressed themselves in the most cordial terms in proposing this joint tribute), that Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher should accept as a lasting memory of their esteem and regard. (Applause.)

The inscription on the loving cup was as follows:—

Presented to
The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher,
C.M.G., C.B.E.,
by the Members of the
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce
as a token of esteem and appreciation
of many years invaluable services
to the Commercial and Shipping
Interests of Hongkong,
January, 1926.

Mr. W. S. BAILEY, as one who had been in close contact with Mr. Fletcher, ventured heartily to endorse the tribute which had been paid by the Chairman. Only those who had worked with Mr. Fletcher as he had done could appreciate his sterling qualities, directness, candour, absolute honesty of purpose and quick grasp of business. (Applause.)

The toast was then honoured with enthusiasm.

MR. FLETCHER REPLIES.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, in responding to the toast, said he felt most deeply sensible of the high honour bestowed upon him in inviting him to be the guest on this occasion; he felt as though the Committee of the Chamber, as the civic fathers of the Colony, had bestowed on him the freedom of the City upon his departure. "I see here," said Mr. Fletcher, "many old friends with whom I have grown up and lived in daily contact both in work and in play for a period of twenty-four years. As regards the brighter side of life, the cheery countenance of my old friend, Mr. Charles Lafrentz, has recalled to me one of my earliest memories. In the days before I ever thought of coming to Hongkong I and two friends who were down at Lyme Regis on the coast of Dorset, reading or pretending to read—met Charles Lafrentz at a small Club one of the rules of which was: 'No bridge on Sundays.' We wanted to make a fourth and we picked out Lafrentz as the member who looked the greatest rake. (Laughter.) I was deputed to approach him, which I did in fear and trembling, and managed to collect him for our fourth. That was the beginning of a long friendship. Later I might perhaps call 'back chat' exchanged over the counters of our respective yachts with Sir Henry Pollock, Mr. Bird and others.

In work, too, I owe a very deep debt of gratitude to my most staunch and loyal friend, Mr. Holyoak, and to you all for the manner in which you have most freely and ungrudgingly given me your assistance and advice. We have seen many ups and downs, the smiles and frowns of Fortune alternating, and at the present time I am afraid she is in her gloomiest mood. This is not the occasion for discussing political issues, but I should like to take this last opportunity of saying just one thing: I do feel that we could very usefully apply to our present problems the lesson taught us by our own Suffragettes in England. The Suffragette, as you remember, said: 'I want equal treatment: you can have me as a friend or as a foe.' I remember very well meeting the Rector of Wargrave, whose beautiful Church had been burned down by Suffragettes. He denounced in no uncertain terms the unkindness of Fate in dragging him against his will into a picture which was none of his painting. In much the same way you in Hongkong have been pitchedforked into a situation which was certainly not of your creating and for which you are not in any way responsible. But you have to remember that a new nation is being born in China; China is in travail and

she wants your help and your patience. As in the old story, when the question was asked: which of the three—the Levite, the Priest or the Samaritan—was neighbour to the man who fell among thieves, the answer was "He that showed mercy," and the command came "Go thou, and do likewise." It is true the wounded man did not bite the hand of the Good Samaritan. (Laughter.) Living as I do in what may be called a "sheltered occupation," I realise I have no business to preach to those who are out in the open fighting the brunt of the storm, but there is one thing which I wish to say: "We were taught at our public schools to be self-reliant and to cultivate an attitude of mind which shows a stubborn front to the 'slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,' and I congratulate you on the way in which you are worthily upholding this tradition: I think the Empire should feel proud that its honour is in such good keeping. Just one last word: the island of Ceylon is a half-way house between Hongkong and England; it is perhaps improbable that the Colonial Secretary's Office hangs out a bush, but we shall be easily found; and my wife and I will consider it an unfriendly act if when you pass through you neglect to call. In the event I hope that you will not fail us in this respect I wish you 'Au revoir' and not 'Good-bye.' (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

PRESENTATION FROM THE CLUB DE RECREIO.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY'S TRIBUTE.

In token of their admiration, and especially in appreciation of the services the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher had rendered to the Club de Recreio in securing for them a new recreation ground, the members last night entertained Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher at the Club and on behalf of the members, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, President of the Club, presented to them a handsome silver salver.

Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, in welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, said that Mr. Fletcher was an official of whom the whole Colony was justly proud. Ever since his appointment as Colonial Secretary of Ceylon there had been general regret that Hongkong would be deprived of his services. He was considered part of the Hongkong Government. However, it had been decided otherwise and while they regretted his leaving them, they heartily congratulated him on his promotion. (Applause.)

As permanent residents of Hongkong, they had watched his career step by step, and he believed that some of them could still remember Mr. Fletcher as the British Vice-Consul at Macao some 25 years ago. There, although still young, he made a very favourable impression with everyone who came in contact with him and all felt sure he had a very promising career before him.

In Hongkong, his work needed no commendation. It had been acknowledged in no uncertain terms by the Colony's highest authority, the Hon. Members of the Legislative Council, by the Press in general and by the Chamber of Commerce. He was a man with infinite capacity for work, never sparing himself where the interests of the Colony were concerned. And last, but not least, he was a man who was courteous itself.

The members of the Club de Recreio had special reasons to be grateful to Mr. Fletcher for his services in securing the grant of new grounds to the Club, and on behalf of the members he had great pleasure in acknowledging their debt of gratitude and in asking Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher to accept a silver salver from the members in recognition of the many favours the Club had received.

They would have liked to have received him in their new grounds, but the clubhouse was not yet ready. However, being confident that Mr. Fletcher's great love for Hongkong would bring him back in the not distant future, they hoped to have the honour of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher to their new clubhouse.

Mr. de Souza then presented a silver salver to Mr. Fletcher. Cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and toasts drunk to their future prosperity.

Mr. Fletcher, in reply, said it gave Mrs. Fletcher and himself great pleasure to be with them. Really words failed him to express his thanks for the magnificent gift which they had so kindly presented to him. Their President had recalled the fact that 24 years ago, he was Vice-Consul in Macao, and he had very happy memories of those far-off days in Macao, one of the most beautiful places he had been in. He was there as the representative of Great Britain, and he would never forget the most kind hospitality he received there. The Government of Hongkong owed very much to its Portuguese community who had shown themselves of great value in various ways, as Special Police during the war, and during the strikes which we had unfortunately experienced during the last few years.

As regards their new recreation grounds, he had to say that any small assistance that he had been able to give, he had given very sincerely and he hoped they would do well in their new quarters.

Mr. Fletcher concluded by proposing continued success to the Club de Recreio.

Those present were Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, President of the Club, Mr. E. Castro Albuquerque (Portuguese Consul), Chevalier J. M. Alves, Messrs. Carlos de Souza, J. M. da Rocha, J. P. Braga, Rev. Father Spada, Messrs. A. F. P. Silva Netto, J. M. Noronha, E. de Souza, J. M. C. Basto, E. F. M. Ozorio, and P. V. Botelho, and a large gathering of other members of the Club.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

TWO NIGHT FROWLERS SENT TO GAOL.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, two Chinese living at No. 14, Temple Street, Xaumat, were charged with loitering with intent to pick pockets. One of the defendants was further charged with attempting to bribe a district watchman.

The evidence for the prosecution, which was conducted by Sub-Inspector Wilson, was to the effect that two district watchmen noticed the defendants and two other men loitering at the junction of Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central after dark and acting in a suspicious manner. The watchmen followed the men along Queen's Road as far as Wing On Street, where they stopped. During this time one of the defendants (the man charged on two counts) told the watchmen that he knew who they were and asked them why they were following him and his companions. It was alleged by the prosecution that the defendant then offered the watchmen tea money. The watchmen arrested the two defendants, but the other two men ran away.

Cross-examined by Mr. G. R. Haywood (for the defence), one of the district watchmen denied that the defendant pulled out only a few ten-cent pieces and that he refused to accept this and then arrested him and his companion.

The defendant charged with loitering and attempting to bribe the watchman, said that he was an unemployed seaman, having left his ship three days ago. On January 2nd he came to Hongkong to make enquiries at a shop regarding a remittance to send to his father. He admitted he had been convicted about 12 months ago for picking pockets. The district watchman, he continued, came up to him and asked to borrow a few dollars, which defendant refused to lend him. The watchman then searched him and found some money. Defendant told the watchman he could not have all the money, as it was not his, but that he could take 20 or 30 cents for tea money. The second defendant then came on the scene and enquired what the trouble was about. The district watchman abused the second defendant and told him he was "too saucy" and they were then both arrested. One of the watchmen held \$3 in his hand and told witness that this was the \$3 he had given him, and defendant asked for it back denying that he had given it to the watchman.

The second defendant corroborated his companion's story in the main. Cross-examined, defendant admitted that he was a brother-in-law of the other defendant and lived at No. 14, Temple Street, with him and his wife and daughter. Mr. Haywood remarked that if His Worship took a serious view of the case, he could call evidence, if he had time, as he had only been called into the case that morning, to show that the first defendant had called at a shop regarding a remittance. He submitted, however, that there was no case and asked for the discharge of the defendants. They only had oath against oath. He thought the defendants' story was the more probable of the two.

His Worship sentenced the first defendant to 10 weeks' hard labour on the two charges, and the second to one month's hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANTI-FOREIGN?

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Boating during the Christmas holiday in the waters of the New Territory I had occasion to land from the dinghy in shallow water. A Chinese fisherman nearby showed my boat boy the best landing place. Not content with this he quite unsolicited—helped to drag the dinghy onto the beach, and not being quite successful in dragging it far enough, he placed a stone so that I and my friend might step ashore dry. These are the people it is a pleasure to live among and a pleasure to help in turn when the occasion arises. It is only skilful propaganda which will fill them with anti-foreign views and ably organised intimidation which will bring them up to anti-foreign actions.

L. G.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

TWO PERSONS DIE FROM INJURIES.

An unknown Chinese, aged about 65, who is believed by the police to have been a commercial traveller, jumped from a train while it was in motion at the Praya East, near Amoy Street, at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, but died the same night as a result of his injuries.

Near the 3½ mile post on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, a Chinese woman made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the line before an approaching train on Tuesday afternoon. She died a few hours later from the injuries she received.

A Chinese, driving a motor-car along Queen's Road East on Tuesday, knocked down a Chinese who ran across the road near Arsenal Street. The injured man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Going down Hill Road on Tuesday, a ricksha coolie lost control of his ricksha, in which he had a passenger, and the ricksha overturned near the public mortuary and the passenger was thrown out. The coolie, who received slight injuries to his head and legs, was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

BENGER'S FOOD.

A DELICIOUS AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE ALIMENT FOR

INFANTS & INVALIDS.

SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICE:

Large Size - - - per tin \$2.10

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"RIGOLETTO"

16 D/SIDED RECORDS

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ANDERSON'S.

[79]

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NOW PROCEEDING.

GENUINE REDUCTIONS

IN ALL DEPTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

HAVING Resigned from Messrs. U. SPALINGER & Co., I have accordingly surrendered my Power of Attorney from them.

ROSE JOHNSON.
Hongkong, January 4th, 1926. [3044]

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED Myself under the Style of R. JOHNSON & Co. as General Import and Export Merchants. Address:—PANDORA BUILDING.

ROSE JOHNSON.
Hongkong, January 4th, 1926. [3045]

TRANSPORT COMPANY.

FORWARDING AGENTS, 107, CANNON STREET, LONDON, desire to Correspond with Local Agents for Reciprocal Development of Traffic.

[3048a]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for THE INTERNATIONAL PAINT AND CO. LTD., LONDON, is Temporarily at the HOTEL METROPOLE.

T. P. HALL.
[3033]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALAN LAWSON BARTON is Authorised to Sign Our Firm Per Procurement as from JANUARY 1st, 1926.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
[3035]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Society and all those interested in Horticulture will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1926, at 5.30 P.M., with a view to deciding whether the ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW should be held Next Year or Not. It is hoped that a Good Attendance may be expected. All Ladies interested are Cordially Invited to Attend.

E. B. C. HORNELL.
Hon. Secretary.
[2998]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the forthcoming RACES CLOSE on SATURDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1926, at 3 P.M., and must be sent to the SECRETARY, c/o LINTAS & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before This Date.

Entry Forms are now Ready and can be had at the Jockey Club's Stable, Back Course, Hongkong Club or LINTAS & DAVIS.

[3042]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 461 for ONE HUNDRED (100) SHARES NUMBERED 7854/7858 in the above Company standing in the Name of TSUNG E. TAK, Having Been Reported LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE is Produced Within One Month from Date Hereof, it will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL AND VOID, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the Said Shares Will Be Issued.

F. H. CHAPPELL.
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1925. [3026]

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY, Upper Level, Three Furnished Rooms with Splendid View of the Harbour \$110 to \$125, including Car Transportation. Garage available for Car Owner. SMALL INVESTORS. Telephone 4880. [2574]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Office of Two Rooms or One Large, Central Position, suitable for Local Agency of Long Established Firm. Box No. 3030, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3030]

WANTED—Lady Going Home by Hakozaki Maru, 10th April. Requires Lady's Help during Voyage for a Little Girl, Age 4 years. Good Sailor Necessary. Reply Box No. 3037, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3037]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FARMER BUILDING" ex "VICTORIA BUILDING", No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MESSAGERIES BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road. [2807]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 164, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

ROOMS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement). Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[2032]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on FIFTH FLOOR. Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of The HALF-YEARLY INTEREST Due on the 1st JANUARY, 1926, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 27 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'EXTRANGER. At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4% on the 2, will be—

On £200 DEBENTURES: s. d.

Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.

Less Tax at 4% in the 2 2. 4. 4/5

Net Amount Payable £ 7. 1/5

On £1000 DEBENTURES: s. d.

Per Coupon (Gross) 63. 0. 0.

Less Tax at 4% in the 2 12. 0.

Net Amount Payable £ 51. 0. 0.

On £500 DEBENTURES: s. d.

Per Coupon (Gross) 31. 5. 0.

Less Tax at 4% in the 2 3. 0. 0.

Net Amount Payable £ 28. 5. 0.

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand Buying Rate of Exchange of the Day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager. [3019]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

THIRTEENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned Numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the FOURTH day of NOVEMBER, 1925, at the Offices of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WATSON FITZJAMES TURNER, one of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUBALDE, of 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at Par on the 31st DECEMBER, 1925, at either of the following places:—

In LONDON: At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

In BRUSSELS: At the Offices of the Local Board, 13, rue Brederode, Brussels.

In CHINA: At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

6 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED:—

43 85 113 182 213 278

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED:—

426 430 482 524 533 568

600 603 610 630 690 834

931 1023 1090 1068 1087 1296

1311 1420 1442 1454 1480 1521

1553 1588 1577 1580 1714 1731

1829 1832 1875 1914 1923 1978

1961 2005 2075 2078 2092 2250

2268 2318 2350 2353 2405 2415

2480 2605 2670 2707 2799 2803

2846 2896 2959 3073 3169 3283

3294 3353 3408 3463 3493 3520

3531 3571 3688 3733

700 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED:—

3779 3961 4039 4082 4128 4130

4171 4183 4309 4304 4364 4398

4433 4498 4601 4698 4874 4885

4763 4842 4853 4871 4893 4938

5031 5092 5248 5380 5433 5497

5438 5449 5475 5543 5683 5815

5903 5913 6024 6030 6186 6193

6160 6261 6303 6315 6361 6376

6476 6573 6602 6665 6672 6715

6825 6840 6895 6899 6944 6982

7016 7036 7119 7120 7184 7210

7234 7282 7307 7327 7335 7396

7294 7432 7573 7597 7678 7704

7737 7748 7753 7774 7810 7964

8043 8154 8169 8188 8232 8243

8257 8261 8310 8344 8406 8515

8576 8597 8633 8673 8713 8787

8869 8898 9061 9101 9115 9173

9230 9289 9328 9358 9587 9610

9660 9720 9734 9836 9974 10000

10053 10061 10090 10115 10138 10182

10238 10275 10335 10468 10586 10587

10720 10761 10796 10818 10930 10987

11014 11024 11084 11037 11156 11224

11254 11467 11482 11533 11560 11569

11570 11649 11730 11745 11747 11772

11854 12024 12078 12104 12128 12255

12254 12261 12267 12303 12420 12500

12542 12612 12627 12722 12770 12782

12840 12847 12901 12940 12942 12962

13000 13106 13188 13189 13267 13301

13304 13319 13332 13336 13389 13338

13540 13555 13574 13582 13585 13624

13633 13648 14144 14187 14215 14259

14244 14364 14482 14614 14618 14643

14676 14704 14707 14770 14788 14808

14814 14858 14974 14999 15024 15141

15185 15193 15265 15424 15427 15444

15457 15542 15621 15646 15672 15763

15853 15892 15910 15922 16052 16117

16220 16247 16261 16397 16437 16461

16592 16593 16630 16633 16671 16665

16673 16675 16740 16870 16889 16872

17042 17048 17101 17139 17143 17155

17241 17257 17342 17360 17382 17504

17562 17631 17772 17826 17873 17893

17932 17970 18006 18036 18054 18269

18375 18447 18462 18503 18556 18578

18920 18943 18967 18992 18718 18759

18936 18935 18930 18976 19018 19021

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Geo. G. SANDEMAN SONS & Co.

PORTS:

	Duty Paid.	Per Case	Per Bot.
Invalid ...	\$39.00	\$3.30	
Douro ...	38.00	3.25	
Old Tawny ...	44.00	3.75	
Estrella ...	46.00	3.90	
Very Old Tawny	56.00	4.75	
Oldest & Finest	60.00	5.00	

SHERRIES:

Light Dry ...	\$32.00	\$2.75
Solera ...	37.00	3.10
Very Pale Dry ...	38.00	3.25
Pale Dry Nutty ...	40.00	3.40
Fine Old Brown ...	44.00	3.75

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Hongkong Office: 11, Chater Road.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 7TH, 1926.

THE SECRET OF BRITAIN'S GREATNESS.

THE accounts of revolutionary tendencies or Communist activities, which are cabled here from time to time, are reduced to their true proportions in relation to the life of the nation as a whole when we read in the latest "Home" papers of the homage paid to the memory of Queen ALEXANDRA by every class throughout the land. Newspapers of every shade of opinion at home have most accurately reflected public opinion in lamenting the passing of a noble lady, who was held in affectionate esteem, and revered as an example of what is best in womanhood. More than that, they have borne glowing testimony to her qualities as a Queen and her character as the parent of princes. We have read with deepest interest the full reports describing the wonderful scenes witnessed in the streets of London at the funeral, when scores of thousands waited silently for hours in the snow, despite the intense cold of a November gale, to do reverence as the cortege passed on its way for the State service in Westminster Abbey. And, later, over a hundred thousand people filed past the coffin as it rested on the catafalque in the ancient fane which enshrines the history and traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race. These public manifestations of mourning were as sincere as they were spontaneous. There was nothing forced. Nor was there anything to mar the beautiful solemnity of the nation's grief for a Queen who had won all hearts, and was a kindly and gracious figure for many years in the life of the country.

Apart from the personality of Queen ALEXANDRA there are other reasons for the affectionate regard which was evoked by her death and burial. It is impossible to read what has been spoken and written of late in England without discovering the central fact that these tributes were not paid only to an august personage, but were also offered to the Royal House. Beneath the sorrow which was profoundly stirred by the passing of the Queen Mother the spirit of loyalty to the Throne was unmistakably revealed. The Royal Family stands in an unique relationship to the people at home and throughout the Empire. It is only necessary to survey what has happened in Europe in the last decade to realise how strong is the bond of union. Where now are the ROMANOFFS, the HOHENZOLLERNS, and the HAPSBURGs? Ten years ago they all carried themselves proudly, as though they were indeed the Lord's anointed. But the Tsar of RUSSIA, son of the late Queen ALEXANDRA's sister, and the Tsarina, daughter of our English Princess ALICE, together with their children have been completely wiped out by the ferocity of assassins. The German Kaiser has lost his throne and is a refugee in Holland. The Emperor of AUSTRIA was forced to flee from his capital and died a neglected and impoverished exile. Looking further afield we have seen the Sultan of Turkey deposed, the KING of GREECE is glad to find asylum in a strange land. A Dictator gives the law in Italy; Spain is under a Directory. Alone among the Powers of Europe the Royal House of Britain stands firm and unshaken, "broad based upon the people's will," and while other Thrones have tottered to their fall, or have been violently pulled down in abject ruin, loyalty to the King-Emperor and his Family has grown stronger under the stress and strain of the Great War, and the testing time which has followed that world-wide upheaval.

For the British people at home, and also for the peoples of the great Commonwealth of Nations and the Colonies and Dependencies which comprise the British Empire, the Crown is the apex of the Constitution; and honour is paid to the man or woman whose high privilege it is to hold the dignity. Unlike the monarchical systems as they have obtained on the Continent of Europe, the British developed the system to suit the national idea of constitutional government. In other lands the sovereigns arrogated to themselves the right to interfere in the domain of government; but the British way has been to evolve a plan whereby the King acts in public affairs through his Ministers be they Conservatives, Liberals, or Labour. Thus the King is above the reach of partisans and stands supreme, not for a party or a class, but for all his people. He is the guardian of the national well-being, or, as the old formula quaintly expressed it, "the husband of quantity." While official strivings proceed apace, and Ministers are formed or dissolved amid the passions of the hour, and disputes arise in the wide field of industry, the King remains serene and apart in the high office of kingship, the embodiment of the British Constitution, and typifying the stability of all that is highest in national life. Under our system of the King and Parliament freedom is possible to a degree unknown elsewhere—not even in a Republic, which is so fine in theory with its slogan of quality and fraternity. There is in Britain an alliance of People and Crown to preserve the system intact. While the members of the present Royal Family worthily uphold the dignity and splendour of the office, thereby inspiring deep loyalty and devotion, they are foremost as individuals to share the joys and sorrows of the race at home and abroad, thereby inspiring deep affection.

The superficial observer might easily be misled—and even the shrewd foreigner is mistaken—by imagining as he hears the discordant cries of political partisans and others that England is in a shaky condition, that her greatness is departing, her classes falling asunder on vital economic issues. But the shouts of Socialists and Communists, which fill the air give a hopelessly wrong impression. All this sound and fury signify nothing in respect of the opinions cherished by millions of typical folk who quietly go about their business, "performing their task of the granted day" in JOHN RUSKIN'S phrase, and are, in the last analysis, the people who form the backbone of the nation. They are the soul of England. It is they who count in the long run; and to them loyalty to the King and Queen and the members of the Royal Family is more than a religion. On great occasions they show it unmistakably, as on the occasion of the Queen Mother's passing, and it is this loyalty, which is Britain's strength in the present against temporary difficulties, and our sure hope for the maintenance of Britain's greatness in the days to come.

According to the old Chinese calendar, yesterday was Slight Cold (Shan Hoo).

There are now 34 ladies and gentlemen accommodated at the Hongkong Hotel and 95 (exclusive of children) at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

Another successful dance, under the auspices of the Police Recreation Club, was held at the Gymnasium at Police Headquarters last evening.

It has been decided to have a carnival dance on the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel on China New Year's Eve, Friday, February 12th. Table reservations can now be made.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, on the application of Sergt. Carson, Mr. E. W. Hamilton ordered the confiscation of 890 tails of prepared opium, valued at over \$10,000, which was discovered unclaimed by Mr. Ravensburg, assistant engineer on the s.s. *Tijlbaert*. No arrests were made in connection with the haul.

Members of the St. Patrick's Club, Garden Road, have presented to Mr. J. Morris, the honorary secretary, who is leaving the Colony, a gold watch as a memento from the Club and as a token of their appreciation of the interest he has taken in the Club and the work he has done on its behalf. Father Augustine, who made the presentation, paid suitable tribute to the activities of Mr. Morris in connection with the Club and expressed the members' sense of the loss the Club would suffer by his departure.

In aid of the dependents of the late A.B. Batchelor, of H.M.S. *Hawkins*, who lost his life while assisting as a volunteer in fighting the fire at the Hongkong Hotel, a supper dance is to be held on Roof Garden of the Hotel next Wednesday from 8 p.m. to midnight. Admission will be by ticket only, single \$2; double, \$3. The whole of the proceeds from sale of tickets and all the profits in connection with this dance will be devoted to the benefit of the dependents of the late seaman. Patrons of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Company, Ltd., are asked to co-operate with the management in giving their wholehearted support to this deserving object.

CHINESE LABOUR UNIONS. PROPOSED NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Chinese seamen of Canton, Swatow, and Shanghai met for an informal conference in Canton, on the 3rd, inst., with the object of forming a national union. Some 77 seamen representing Canton unions and 30 others are now discussing the proposal.

Following the practice of Soviet labour unions and the Kuomintang form of organization, all labour unions affiliated with the Workers' Conference of the Kuomintang in Canton are to abolish the office of president or chairman in their organizations and substitute the commissary form of executive government. A commissary of several members, instead of a president, will act as Chief Executive of the union.

RECENT MACAO CALAMITY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The management committee of the King Woo Hospital at Macao is asking the Portuguese Government there to enquire into the recent explosion in the Toyshan Fire-Brick Factory in which upwards of 400 women and girl workers were killed or injured. The Hospital alone took charge of 117 cases, of which 34 proved fatal.

A great number of mutilated bodies have been recovered from the debris.

INSURANCE AGAINST PIRACY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

As insurance against piracy along the lower section of the East River in Kwangtung, bandit-troops operating around Shikung are offering to accept "protection fees" ranging from a dollar up to \$25 for a cargo weighing not more than 4,000 piculs, and from \$10 to \$40 a junk per month.

KEROSENE MONOPOLY. KWANGSI AUTHORITIES FORCED

CABLES

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
FLOODS IN EUROPE.

QUEEN OF NETHERLANDS OPENS
SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

EARTHQUAKE IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, January 5th.
The rivers Waal and Meuse are falling.
Her Majesty the Queen of Holland has opened with a donation of 10,000 florins a public subscription for the relief of flood sufferers, which is already over £30,000.
Steamers have rescued hundreds of refugees from the dyke in the Arnhem district. The situation between the rivers Meuse and Waal has become worse and the level of the water has risen. Several more villages are inundated, and many houses have collapsed. The dyke of the river Yser has collapsed and at Deventer a part of the town is flooded. The Ministry of Navy has sent motor boats, dinghies and thousands of naval men to the distressed regions.

LATEST CABLES.

BELGIANS VOTE FUNDS.

BRUSSELS, January 6th.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided to grant Frs. 2,000,000 to the Relief Fund for the flooded areas. The Ministers personally have donated Frs. 25,000.

DAMAGE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 6th.

The subsidence of the floods in the Rhineland is revealing enormous devastation. Twenty thousand houses were damaged in Coblenz and thousands of families are in dire distress; 60,000 workers are idle. The damage is estimated at £1,000,000.

Newwied suffered very severely, thousands of the inhabitants are homeless; the factories are closed down and it will take months to recover from the disaster.

QUAKE IN COLOGNE.

COLOGNE, January 6th.

There was an earthquake shock at 12.40 this morning, lasting five seconds. Buildings shook violently and many people rushed unclad into the streets and spent the night in the open. The damage done was slight, only districts adjacent to the Rhine being affected.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

AMSTERDAM, January 6th.

The floods are subsiding everywhere, except in Northern Limburg and Deventer where another dyke on the River Yael has burst near the village Brummen, inundating a large area.

Foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in Balgoy and in several other villages.

NEW BULGAR MINISTRY.

SOBRANJE PASSES VOTE OF
CONFIDENCE.

SOFIA, January 6th.

The Sobranje has passed a vote of confidence in the new Government, under the premiership of M. Liapcheff, the democrat leader.

The vote was passed after a ministerial statement had been read, declaring that the new Government rests on a democratic basis, calling attention to the serious character of the amnesty and refugee questions, and promising a policy of retrenchment and the maintenance of currency stability.

THE RUMANIAN THRONE.

PRINCE CHARLES MAKES FURTHER
RENUNCIATIONS.

BUKHAREST, January 6th.

Prince Charles, in a letter of renunciation, in addition to renouncing his titles, prerogatives and rights over his son and over the latter's property, undertakes not to return to Rumania for a decade. After then, he will do so only with the authority of the Sovereign.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

HEAVY LIST OF BRITISH
APPLICANTS.

LONDON, January 6th.

There were nearly 150,000 applications for State pensions, made by widows and orphans, and dealt with at British post-offices, when the scheme operated yesterday, for the first time.

EARLIER CABLES.

SIR BASIL THOMSON.

FOUND GUILTY BUT GIVES
NOTICE OF APPEAL.

LONDON, January 5th.

Sir Basil Thomson has been found guilty and fined £5 and £5 costs. Notice of appeal, was given.

On the resumption of the case against Sir Basil Thomson, who yesterday had pleaded "not guilty," Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, cross-examining police witnesses, suggested that the accused gave his own name of Hume Thomson, which the Sergeant mistook for Hugh Thomson.

The Magistrate, Mr. Cancellor, remarked that that was a mistake which might easily be made.

Sir Curtis Bennett, in a speech, said that a man with the knowledge of the accused must be either insane or drunk to go to such a place for such an offence. The evidence showed he was absolutely sober. Counsel was glad that the Magistrate last night personally inspected the spot, and he asked the Magistrate to say that it was impossible to see what people were doing from the place the police said they saw them. He submitted that the story of the two constables in that connection was untrue.

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, M.P., and Sir Reginald Ball testified to the accused's high character, after which the accused entered the witness box and said that since his retirement he had been devoted to literary and journalistic work, particularly on criminal and police matters. He recently contemplated investigating and writing about Hyde Park and West End solicitation and discussed the matter with Sir Douglas Straight, ex-inspector general of police in India, and Mr. Barry Higgins the well-known solicitor. He was also most keenly interested in the Communist movement. He went to Hyde Park to investigate conditions there, and a woman spoke to him and told him she was hard up. He gave her two or three shillings and asked her about the people who were sitting round. Immediately afterwards the police appeared. Sir Basil Thomson emphatically denied that the woman was acting improperly towards him. He denied that he said after his arrest "How can I keep this from my friends," and said that what he did say was that such a charge would ruin anybody.

Counsel for the defence drew attention to the fact that P.C. Laurie, who arrested Sir Basil Thomson, was standing close to the witness-box grinning while questions were being put, and the Magistrate ordered P.C. Laurie to leave the court. Sir Basil Thomson denied that he said to P.C. Laurie that if he over-looked this he could leave the police tomorrow. He swore there was no shadow of foundation for the charge. The second summons was dismissed.

WORLD DISARMAMENT.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT IS STILL
HOLDING BACK.

MOSCOW, January 5th.

In connection with the invitation to the Soviet to send representatives to the preliminary conference on disarmament at Geneva the *Ispravnik* points out that as a result of the Soviet boycott of Switzerland owing to the latter's refusal to satisfy the Soviet demands for satisfaction for the assassination of Vorovsky, the Soviet Government will not send delegates to conferences held in Switzerland.

Even formal recognition of the extra-territorial rights of Soviet delegates by the Swiss Government would not ensure that the conduct of the Swiss Government towards the Soviet delegates at Lausanne in 1923 will not be repeated.

RAILWAY RADIO.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT MADE
IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 5th.

The installation of wireless telephony on a train from Berlin to Hamburg opened to-day most successfully. The hearing at both ends was excellent, despite the noise of the train, which was travelling over sixty miles an hour. Communication with a Berlin newspaper office was established within a few minutes. A three-minute call costs 51 marks.

CAPTAIN CANNING.

RETURNS TO MOROCCO TO
REPORT TO CHIEF.

PARIS, January 5th.

Captain Canning, the unofficial British mediator, has left for Tangier to report to Abi el Krim the result of his peace mission to Paris.

OBITUARY.

MR. H. R. McCURE.

SYDNEY, January 5th.

The death has occurred of Mr. H. R. McCure, the Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. He served formerly in China and East Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

FALSE FRENCH NOTES.

FURTHER ARRESTS MADE IN
HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 5th.

In connection with big French bank note forgeries, three prominent Hungarians have been arrested at The Hague and in Amsterdam, while a fourth Hungarian, also of good family, has been arrested at Hamburg on his arrival from Norway with false French bank notes.

LATEST CABLES.

POLICE CHIEF REMANDED.

BUDAPEST, January 6th.

The Chief of Police, M. Nadassy, has been remanded in custody. He is charged with complicity in the forged bank notes affair.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

WEZZAN VILLAGERS REBEL
AGAINST RIFFS.

TANGIERS, January 6th.

Several villages in the district of Wezzan have rebelled against the Riffs. The tribesmen of Beniracous have expelled the agents of Abi el Krim. The determination to surrender is increasing everywhere.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BANKERS CONFER.

MR. MONTAGU NORMAN ENDS
MISSION TO U.S.A.

REFUSES TO BE INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, January 6th.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, the object of whose visit here was to promote closer co-operation between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank, has concluded his mission.

While Mr. Norman persistently refused to give interviews, it is learned that the principal subject of his discussion with Mr. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and other financiers was the question of further extending a policy of co-operation between the central United States banks with those of Europe.

Their joint assistance is urged in the rehabilitation of Germany, Belgium, Poland, etc. Plans were encouraged for carrying on the same policy through the careful use of credits and other means.

Consideration was given to the possibility that London might be lending more abroad than she could afford as the heavy demands of the Dominions for new financing had considerably burdened the sterling exchange, although it is expected that this will be outweighed by the resultant stimulation of Great Britain's foreign trade.

Wall Street learns unofficially that Great Britain has never drawn upon the \$300,000,000 Federal Reserve and private credits established last Spring to assist the restoration of the gold standard.

Although the British Treasury was prepared for a great drain of gold and an abnormally high bank rate its fears have not materialised.

On the other hand, bankers learn that Great Britain actually suffered from imports of gold after the return to the gold basis. Some concern was aroused recently by heavy demands from the Dutch East Indies for gold; but this is considered a seasonal development which will soon correct itself.

"UNSELFISH SERVICE."

NO AWARD BY TRUSTEES OF
WILSON FOUNDATION.

NEW YORK, January 6th.

The Trustees of the Wilson Foundation have decided to make no award for "unselfish service" in 1925, owing to a difference between the Trustees regarding the most meritorious candidate.

The *New York Times* learns that it was decided to share the prize between Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann for services at Locarno, but hints were conveyed to the Trustees that Dr. Stresemann would be unable to accept "because of the late Dr. Wilson's responsibility for betraying the German people."

ELK HILL LEASES.

U.S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GAINS VERDICT.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6th.

The United States circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the decision of a lower court ordering the cancellation of the Elk Hills naval reserve oil leases, but has reversed the lower court's award of \$11,781,000 to the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, one of Mr. E. L. Doheny's corporations, as reimbursement for their expenditure at Pearl Harbour.

This decision is an important victory for the Federal Government, upholding their contention that the lower court was not authorised to order the reimbursement.

It is expected that Mr. Doheny will appeal to the Supreme Court, following his action after the decision at Los Angeles on May 29th.

[A Los Angeles message of May 29th stated:—

In the District Court here Federal Judge McCormack found Mr. E. L. Doheny, of the Pan-American Petroleum Transport Company and Mr. A. B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, guilty of fraud and conspiracy in connection with the Elk Hill (California) oil leases, and contracts for the construction of storage plants in Hawaii, in 1922, in the civil suit, as regards the actual legality of the Elk Hill leases and contracts. Criminal indictments are still pending.

He stated that Mr. Doheny, then Secretary of the Navy, signed the agreements under a misapprehension, and the Court found for the United States Government, declaring that the leases and contracts were null and void.

The defendants will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Doheny companies have been ordered to pay all the costs of the suits for cancellation of the oil leases, but the Court rules that defendants are entitled to be paid or credited with the money they spent on the construction of storage facilities for crude oil products at Pearl Harbour, also the moneys actually spent in drilling or putting on a production basis any wells drilled under the leases of May 6th or December 5th, 1922.]

WAR DEBTS TO U.S.

MR. MELLON ON POSITION
OF ITALY.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.

Mr. Andrew Mellon, in a speech to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the ratification of the impending debt settlements with Italy, Belgium and other European nations, declared that if the same terms were required from Italy as from Britain, an impossible burden would be imposed on Italy and the result would be that the United States would receive nothing.

The taxation which would necessarily be imposed on Italians if better terms were insisted on would ruin Italy and make it "another China."

Those insisting on impossible terms were, in the final analysis, working for the entire repudiation of the war debt.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

U.S. EXPLORERS TAKING
NOVEL EQUIPMENT.

BATAVIA, January 5th.

Rifles and tear-gas bombs are included in the armament of an American scientific expedition, headed by the well-known anthropologist, Professor M. W. Stirling, with the object of exploring the interior of New Guinea.

The expedition is equipped with an aeroplane specially adapted to air photography, and long flights, as it is hoped to effect a landing at Lake Habbema, at a height of twelve thousand feet, hitherto not reached by any white man. It is also hoped to reach the unexplored Niasan mountains in Dutch New Guinea and study the pigmies and other unknown tribes.

The expedition will leave Sourabaya at the beginning of February, and hopes to return in six months.

MRS. EVELYN THAW.

SWALLOWS POISON AND SENDS
FOR DOCTOR.

CHICAGO, January 5th.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw was hastily taken to hospital early this morning after swallowing a quantity of poisonous disinfectant and telephoning for a doctor, who hurried to her apartment.

An ambulance was summoned, but Mrs. Thaw was unconscious when she reached hospital. She had just completed a contract as a cabaret entertainer, and was about to leave for Florida.

NEW YORK FLOTATION.

NEW YORK, January 5th.

The Dillon, Read Company announces that fifty-five million dollars worth of National Cash Register stock, which they offered to-day, was over-subscribed within five minutes.

[A cable yesterday reported negotiations by the Dillon, Read Company for financing German steel works.]

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE WAR RUMOURS.

LI CHING LIN TO ACT WITH
CHANG TSUNG CHANG.

PLAN ATTACK ON HONAN.

PEKING, January 6th.

It is reported in Chinese circles that Li Ching Lin and Chang Tsung Chang are preparing for more fighting. It is suggested that they will act defensively on the Tientsin-Pukow Line and attack Honan.

Pi Shou Cheng left Tsingtao on Monday for Tainan; it is expected his 4,000 troops will be sent to the Tachow front. Rolling stock is being concentrated at Tsingtao, Weihai and Tainanfu.

"SUM IS INSUFFICIENT."

CHEQUE RETURNED TO
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, January 6th.

It is officially confirmed to-day that the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, has returned to the Municipal Council their cheque for 875,000, mentioned on December 23rd. The action is taken under instructions from the Peking Government, which considers the sum is "insufficient."

[A Shanghai cable, dated December 23rd, reads:—The Municipal Council, in a letter to the Senior Consul, dated the 21st inst., says that notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the judges on the Commission of Inquiry exonerate the police from blame, Mr. McEuen, Commissioner of Police and Mr. Everson, Inspector in charge of the Louza Station, have tendered their resignations.]

The Council, preferring as always, to take action likely to promote the settlement of the questions at issue, has decided to accept the resignations with an expression of appreciation of meritorious services these officers have rendered in the past.

The Council further desires to renew its expressions of regret at the loss of life on May 30th, and as a mark of sympathy to the wounded and the relatives of the killed, enclose a cheque of \$75,000, which the Council asks you to transmit to the Chinese Foreign Commissioner for distribution among those concerned as a compassionate grant.

The Senior Consul on the 21st transmitted the above to the Foreign Commissioner, adding that he felt sure the Commissioner would appreciate the friendly spirit which inspired the Council's action.]

JAPAN AND DISARMAMENT.

PRESS GENERALLY WELCOMES
COMING CONFERENCE.

TOKYO, January 6th.

It is learned from an official source that Government has reason to believe that Russia will not accept the invitation to the preliminary Disarmament Conference.

Whilst realising that the failure of the Soviet to participate will adversely affect the Conference's prospects, it is understood that Government is confident that the preliminary conference will help to improve the international atmosphere; and, possibly during the interval between the preliminary and main conferences, Russia will be persuaded to enter the latter.

THE PRESS ATTITUDE.

Though firstly inclined to adopt a non-committal attitude, the Press recently has been devoting much attention to the disarmament question and welcomes the coming conference, the results of which are generally regarded as even more important than those of the Washington Conference, provided America, Germany and Russia participate, which all hope they will do.

(Continued on next column.)

AMERICA AND LEAGUE.

SENATOR BRUCE ASTONISHES
REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.

The Republican majority in the Senate was astonished when the opposition Senator, Mr. Bruce, of Maryland, spoke eloquently in favour of adherence to the World Court and League of Nations.

He only desired that the Court be not so transformed by reservations that the nations already therein should be unwilling to accept the United States as a member.

He declared that there had been a time when the nations of the world were willing to pay almost any price to get America into the League but recently there had been a noticeable change for they found they could get along without us, and that even without our aid war could be stopped in the bud. Europe was no longer in a mood to tolerate wars of condescending patronage by us or praise from our own lips of our perfections.

FENG YU HSIAO.

HIS DECISION TO MAKE WORLD
TOUR.

THE VIEWS OF JAPAN.

TOKYO, January 6th.

The Foreign Office spokesman, discussing Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's decision to make a world tour, attached no special significance to his preliminary visit to Russia; but considered the chief reason of this route being taken to be fear of sharing "Little" Hsu's fate if proceeding via Shanghai, Japan and America.

The Japanese official anticipates that Feng will become the most popular Chinese leader after his return; but expects that Wu Pei Fu will take advantage of Feng's absence and probably reappear from his seclusion.

In consequence, it is understood that Government is watching possible developments closely; though it expects that China will be peaceful during the next few months.

With Feng absent and Chang's teeth drawn temporarily, it is considered that Tuan Chi Jui will feel easier in his mind.

TUAN MAKES APPEAL.

PEKING, January 6th.

The Chief Executive, Tuan Chi Jui, telegraphed last evening to Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, urging him not to insist upon retiring as the situation is still difficult and Tuan badly needs the co-operation of his colleagues to share the burden. Mr. Hsu Shih Ying, the Premier, also wired requesting Feng to return to Kalgan.

THE CHINA STATION.

APPOINTMENT TO STAFF OF
REAR-ADMIRAL CAMERON.

LONDON, January 6th.

Engineer-Commander Sweetlove, from the flotilla leader H.M.S. *Abdiel*, has been appointed to the staff of Rear-Admiral Cameron for duty at Shanghai.

TRIPS IN THE AIR.

DUTCH FLIERS OPEN THEIR
PROGRAMME.

Many people took the opportunity yesterday of seeing Hongkong from the air in the Caudron bi-plane, controlled by Mr. Hettling, Chief Aviator of the First Dutch Air Company, who opened a series of passenger flights, which will last for a fortnight.

Mr. Hettling, and Mr. Brockman, manager of the Company, who are staying here with a view to exploring the possibilities of establishing Aerial Services throughout the Far East, have selected the Kowloon City reclamation ground as their headquarters.

The hours during which the airmen take up passengers are: 8.30 a.m. to 11.30; and 3 p.m. to 5.30. This will continue for a fortnight, and the charge is \$20 a head.

By January 11th the airmen are to distribute from the air 20,000 handbills, for a Hongkong Store. Of this number 10,000 handbills will entitle the holders to a free gift from the store.

WHERE A £ WEIGHS A TON.

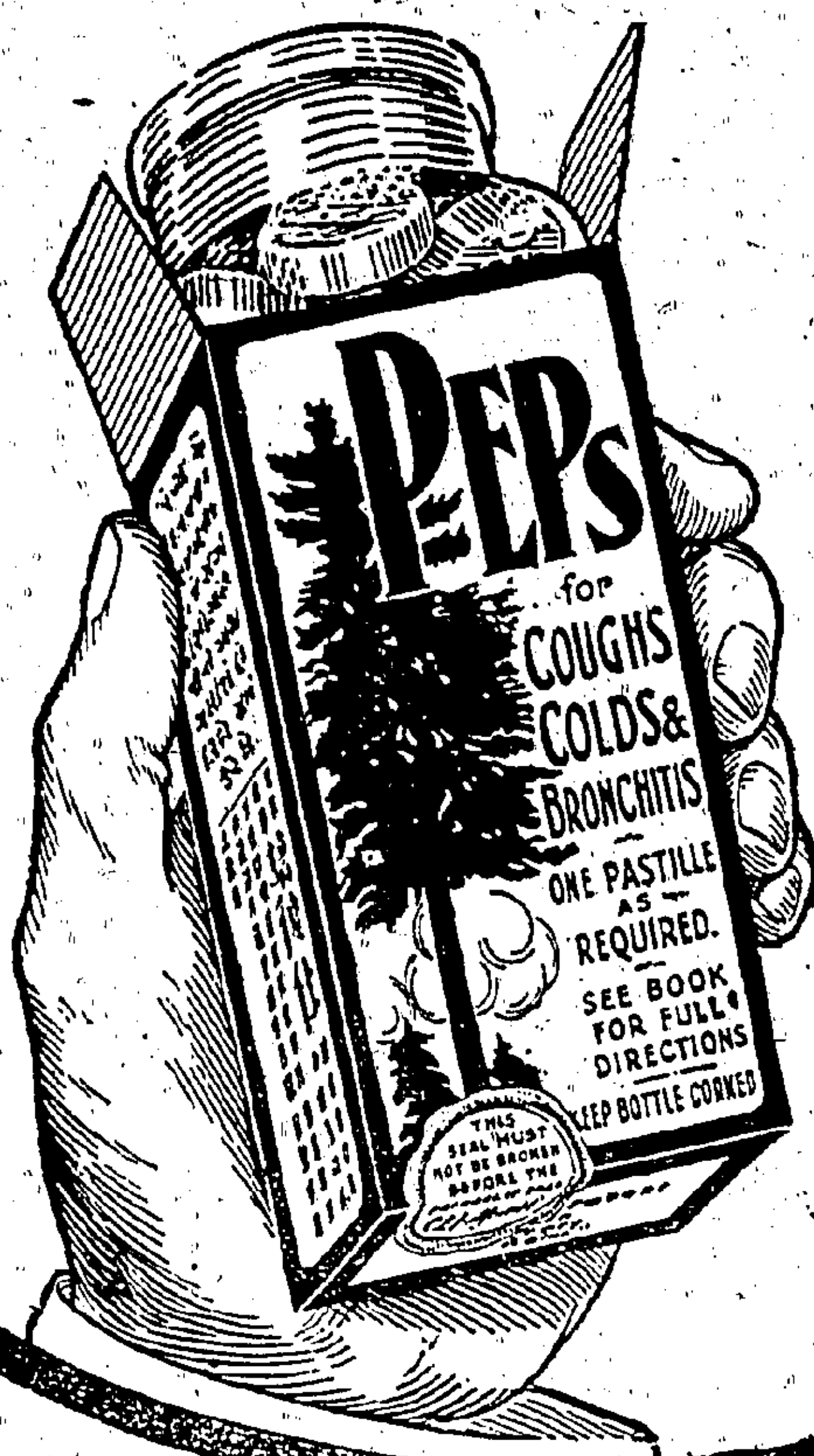
SIR OLIVER LODGE AND A
MASSIVE STAR.

MILLIONS OF YEARS FOR THE
WORLD YET.

The beginning and end of the world and life on a star where a match would weigh half a hundredweight were subjects discussed by Sir Oliver Lodge in his Huxley lecture at the Charing Cross Hospital recently. He said:

The beginning of the world was the formation of nebulae 200 million million years ago—and this date is no mere guess. The end will apparently be the disappearance of matter and the existence once more of an ether filled with perpetual remnants of radiation travelling out towards infinity with the speed of light at a date incomparably more remote than any I have mentioned. The star known as the Companion of Sirius was as massive as the sun, but no bigger than a planet. On this star the force of gravity would be 200,000 times greater than on the earth. A Lucifer match would weigh half a hundredweight, and a sovereign would weigh a ton. The temperature of the interior of a star would be about 40 million degrees.

4,000,000,000° a second.
The sun, expending its substance in a riotous radiation, was losing 4,000,000 tons a second, but its mass was so enormous that it could keep on doing so without appreciable change. The loss of 1 per cent. of its bulk, even at this enormous rate of loss, would take 150,000,000,000 years. Spiritual things advanced continually through higher and higher things, towards perfection. And this, he considered, was the real meaning of evolution. This was why the physical universe existed. That was the real aim and purpose of the ultimate and infinite term "God."



The Wonderful Tablet Medicine You Breathe Direct To THROAT, CHEST & LUNGS

THE best protection for the Throat, Chest and Lungs is contained in a handy bottle of Peps.

As Peps tablets are dissolved in the mouth, powerful medicinal fumes are carried with the breath straight through the air passages into the lungs, where liquid physic cannot reach.

The throat and lungs are the parts most dangerously affected by sudden weather changes. Therefore, keep Peps always handy wherever you are, and occasionally dissolve a tablet in the mouth. You never know what perilous infection of colds, influenza and even lung disease may be carried about by people you come in contact with.

Because of their direct action Peps give immediate relief to the chronic Bronchitis sufferer, and provide young and old with a safe defence against Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Asthma, and all chest ailments.

Peps are obtainable in handy sealed bottles of medicine dealers and dispensaries everywhere. Agents—Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., 22, Queen's Road, Shanghai. L.P. 192

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HONGKONG.



His dance

WHEN he claims you for his dance, will you surrender your arms gracefully and gladly? Or will the knowledge of superfluous hair distress you? It is unnecessary—inexcusable—to allow unsightly hair to mar the clean lines of your arms. For X-BAZIN is so simple to use, so safe, so successful.

In as little time as it takes to polish your nails, this pleasantly perfumed depilatory powder or paste will rid you of every disfiguring hair—underarm, forearm or neck. You simply apply the powder or paste; in a few minutes wipe it off.

For over a hundred years French women have guarded their immaculateness with this dainty treatment. It does not coarsen, darken, or encourage subsequent growth; its mission is one of beauty alone.

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SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

A GREAT BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT. 80 YEARS AFTER.

On November 25th, 1875—just fifty years ago—there was signed in Cairo the contract by which the then Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, father of the reigning King, transferred his holding of 176,000 shares in the Suez Canal Company to the British Government.

Queen Victoria, who had been apprised on the morning of November 25th, 1875, of the success of the negotiations by Mr. Disraeli in the words: "It is just settled; you have it, Madam," wrote to her Prime Minister:—"This is indeed a great and important event, which, when known, will, the Queen feels sure, be most popular in the country. The great sum is the only disadvantage."

The great sum, which was voted by Parliament in the following February, was £4,080,000, to cover the whole expenses of the transfer, in connection with which Messrs. Rothschild had advanced to the Khedive on behalf of the British Treasury £2,000,000 on December 1st, £1,000,000 on December 16th, and the final £976,582 of the price on January 1st, 1876, and the country thus acquired the 280 shares at about £23 4s. each. The Khedive, who had, in 1867-69, hypothecated his right to draw dividends on the shares until 1894, in return for 30,000,000 francs (£1,200,000), agreed to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the share-capital until that date, after which the shares would draw dividends in the ordinary way.

In this way was obtained for the British Empire an interest second in importance only to that held in France in the control of the all-important waterway across Egypt through which British trade to and from Australia, India, East Africa, and the Middle and Far East provided between 60 and 70 per cent. of the traffic. Its acquisition was made on the spur of the moment. The increasing financial difficulties of the Khedive, due to the cumulative effect of a long period of extravagant borrowing and reckless expenditure, had made it necessary for him to raise money on his Suez Canal holdings, and he was negotiating with two groups of financiers for the purpose. One of these was discussing an offer to sell outright for £3,680,000 provided that the Khedive paid 11 per cent. in lieu of dividends on the shares till 1894; the other was proposing to advance £3,400,000 for three months at a rate of 15 per cent. on the shares, together with the Khedive's royalty of 15 per cent. on the profits of the Canal; in case of default, both shares and royalty were to pass to the syndicate and the Khedive was to pay 10 per cent. in lieu of dividend on the shares until 1894.

A JOURNALIST'S COUP.

The news that these negotiations were in progress was imparted to Lord Derby, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on November 15th by Mr. Frederick Greenwood, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who had learned it at dinner from Mr. Henry Oppenheim, a man much interested in the finances of Egypt. Mr. Greenwood's information is believed to have confirmed an official dispatch received at the Foreign Office at the same time, and his suggestion that the British Government should offer for the shares was communicated by Lord Derby to the Prime Minister. Mr. Disraeli, perceiving the immediate political importance and ultimate financial advantage to the Treasury of such a transaction more clearly than his less imaginative colleagues, immediately decided, to take action. He was anxious to prevent the Canal from becoming an entirely French in proprietorship as it was in administration, and was eager to seize an opportunity of demonstrating the importance that the British Government attached to the question of Imperial communications by way of the Canal through which the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) had just passed on his voyage to India.

There was little time to lose. The Khedive, who made no division between his Privy Purse and the Egyptian Treasury, had to meet the coupon on the Egyptian Debt on December 1st, or follow his august ancestor, Sultan Abdul Hamid, into bankruptcy, and, apart from his Canal holdings, he had no readily realizable assets; but, fortunately, the rival groups of French financiers were doing their best to prevent each other from raising the necessary cash. Accordingly, on November 16th, General Stanton, the British Agent in Cairo, was instructed to inform the Khedive that the British Government could not view with indifference the transfer of so important an interest as his in the Suez Canal and to request his Highness to suspend negotiations with the financiers in order to give it an opportunity of making proposals. General Stanton reported that the Khedive welcomed the suggestion, and at the meeting of the Cabinet on November 17th the purchase of the shares was approved in principle. The Prime Minister immediately communicated his advice in this to the Queen, and on November 18th received a telegram from her Majesty approving of the policy.

THE FAIT ACCOMPLI.

The story goes that as soon as the Cabinet had arrived at its decision the Prime Minister opened the door, and said "Yes" to his private secretary, Mr. Corry (afterwards Lord Rowton), who immediately started for New Court to ask Baron Lionel de Rothschild for £2,000,000, "to-morrow," and that the banker, after meditatively eating a grape, asked, "What security?" "The British Government," "You shall have it," Mr. Corry, in his biography of Disraeli, repeats the picturesque details, (Continued on next column.)

U.S. INCOME TAX.

THE NEW RATES.

To show how the proposed new income rates in the United States will work, Chairman Green of the House Tax Committee has made public a table giving the amount of normal and surtaxes combined which a married person with no dependents who is entitled to the 38 per cent. exemption for "earned income" up to \$20,000 will pay and the percentage of his income thus required.

Net Income	Total Tax	Pct. of Income
\$ 3,000	5.83	.14
4,000	16.89	.33
5,000	25.13	.48
6,000	39.38	.58
7,000	56.25	.70
8,000	78.73	.87
9,000	101.23	1.01
10,000	131.25	1.13
11,000	168.75	1.40
12,000	213.75	1.84
13,000	258.75	1.94
14,000	311.23	2.07
15,000	363.75	2.27
16,000	433.75	2.68
17,000	518.75	3.09
18,000	618.75	3.43
19,000	733.75	3.82
20,000	868.75	4.34
21,000	1,008.75	4.80
22,000	1,173.75	5.33
23,000	1,353.75	5.89
24,000	1,548.75	6.46
25,000	1,758.75	7.03
26,000	1,983.75	7.61
27,000	2,223.75	8.20
28,000	2,478.75	8.85
29,000	2,748.75	9.49
30,000	3,033.75	10.11
31,000	3,333.75	10.75
32,000	3,648.75	11.40
33,000	3,978.75	12.06
34,000	4,323.75	12.72
35,000	4,683.75	13.39
36,000	5,058.75	14.06
37,000	5,448.75	14.75
38,000	5,853.75	15.45
39,000	6,273.75	16.16
40,000	6,708.75	16.88
41,000	7,158.75	17.61
42,000	7,623.75	18.35
43,000	8,103.75	19.10
44,000	8,598.75	19.85
45,000	9,108.75	20.61
46,000	9,633.75	21.38
47,000	10,173.75	22.17
48,000	10,728.75	22.97
49,000	11,298.75	23.79
50,000	11,883.75	24.62
51,000	12,483.75	25.46
52,000	13,098.75	26.32
53,000	13,728.75	27.19
54,000	14,373.75	28.07
55,000	15,033.75	28.96
56,000	15,708.75	29.86
57,000	16,398.75	30.78
58,000	17,103.75	31.72
59,000	17,823.75	32.68
60,000	18,558.75	33.65
61,000	19,308.75	34.62
62,000	20,073.75	35.61
63,000	20,853.75	36.61
64,000	21,648.75	37.62
65,000	22,458.75	38.65
66,000	23,283.75	39.69
67,000	24,123.75	40.75
68,000	24,978.75	41.82
69,000	25,848.75	42.91
70,000	26,733.75	44.01
71,000	27,633.75	45.12
72,000	28,548.75	46.25
73,000	29,478.75	47.39
74,000	30,423.75	48.54
75,000	31,383.75	49.71
76,000	32,358.75	50.89
77,000	33,348.75	52.08
78,000	34,353.75	53.29
79,000	35,373.75	54.51
80,000	36,408.75	55.75
81,000	37,458.75	57.00
82,000	38,523.75	58.27
83,000	39,603.75	59.55
84,000	40,698.75	60.85
85,000	41,808.75	62.16
86,000	42,933.75	63.49
87,000	44,073.75	64.83
88,000	45,228.75	66.19
89,000	46,398.75	67.56
90,000	47,583.75	68.95
91,000	48,783.75	70.36
92,000	49,998.75	71.78
93,000	51,228.75	73.22
94,000	52,473.75	74.68
95,000	53,733.75	76.15
96,000	55,008.75	77.64
97,000	56,298.75	79.15
98,000	57,603.75	80.67
99,000	58,923.75	82.21
100,000	60,258.75	83.76

but does not vouch for their scrupulous accuracy. Nevertheless, the money was forthcoming, the negotiations were successful, in spite of what the Prime Minister called "all the gamblers, capitalists, financiers of the world organized and platooned in bands of plunderers, arrayed against us, and secret emissaries in every corner," and the whole affair was kept so secret that when the *fait accompli* was announced on the morning of November 25th the Press and the public were alike taken by surprise.

The acquisition of so important a holding in the Suez Canal Company by the British Government met with a mixed reception both at home and abroad, but whatever doubts may have been expressed as to the financial soundness of the move have long been laid to rest, and the market value of the shares, which cost the Treasury about 223 4s. each, is now 210s. 8s., while in 1924 the Government received a tax-free dividend and bonus of 2s. 10s. on each of the 316,698 Ordinary (£10) shares into which its original purchase has been divided, and in 1923 a bonus of 2s. 8s. on each of the 37,136 shares formerly held which have since been redeemed and now rank as *actions de jouissance*. Of the political consequences of Mr. Disraeli's purchase of the shares it is difficult to estimate the full extent, but it has been said, not without reason, in view of the financial history of the Egyptian Government, that the only benefit Egypt has ever reaped from the construction of the Canal, which cost so many Egyptian lives and so much Egyptian money, was due to the reforms introduced during the British occupation, towards which Mr. Disraeli made the first step 50 years ago to-day.—Times of November 25th.



STATE EXPRESS 555 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Made by hand
one at a time

The Original Mackay



60 YEARS AGO
The first of Mackay
were the first to introduce

LIQUEUR WHISKY

Its success has led to the existence of many inferior brands offered under similar title.

MACKAY'S—THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY

combines in rare age and choice Bouquet the perfection of Highland Whisky. A beautiful drink—satisfies and leaves no craving. Used in the leading clubs throughout the world. Costs no more than ordinary whisky. Obtainable from all the Leading Stores in the Colony.

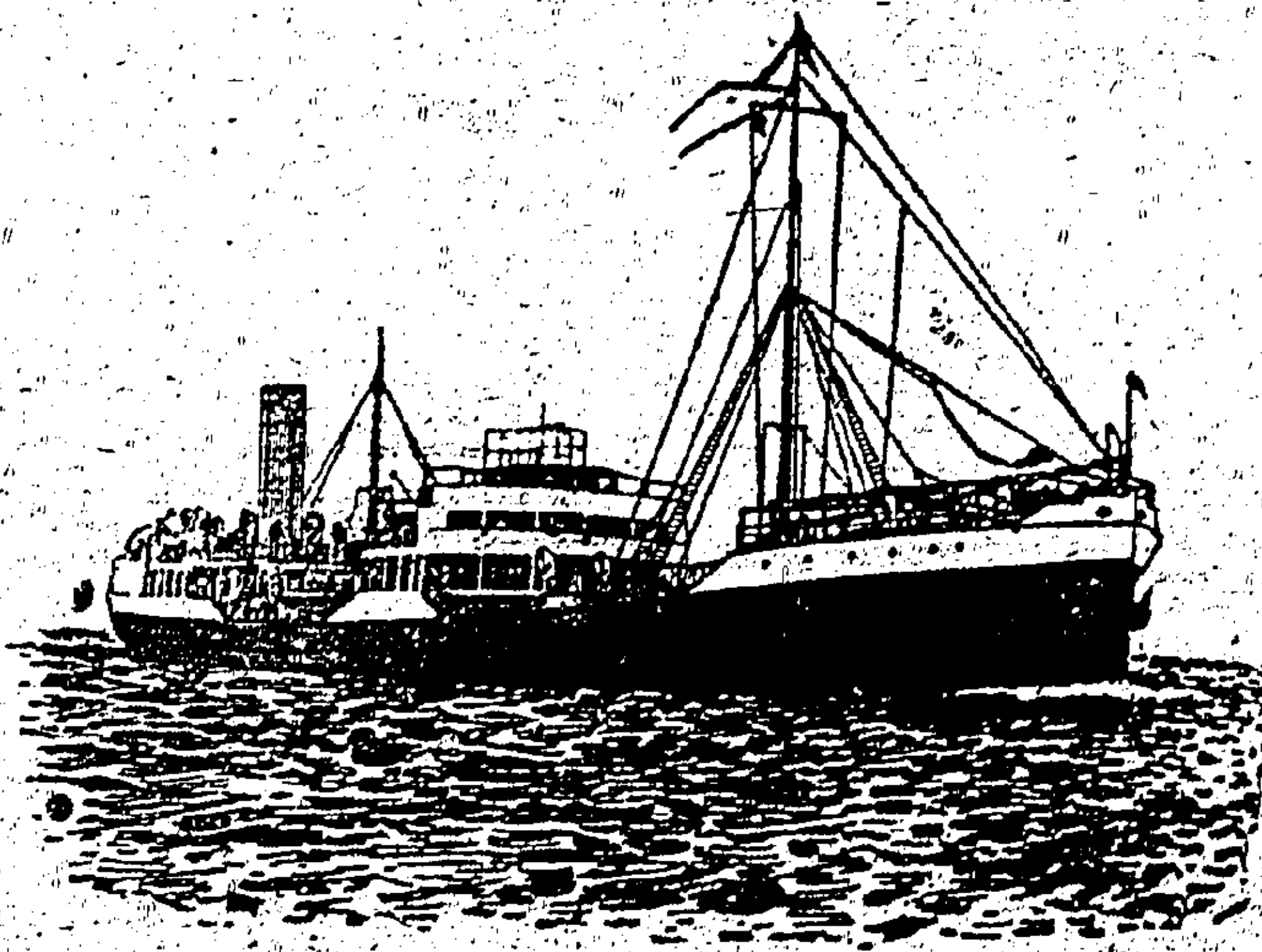
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

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Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

427' 0" X 58' 1" X 31' 0" 8,400 tons d.w. X 8,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCK to the order of THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these WORKS to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

B. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 5th.

City of Stockholm, British str., 3,134 tons, Capt. D. L. Lloyd, from Dairen and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B34.—Bank Line.

Soochow, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B9.—B. & S.

R. W. Hocking, from Kobe, with 1,288 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, MacKenzie & Co.

January 6th.

Empress of Russia, British str., 3,780 tons, Capt. J. J. Hosken, from Manila, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—C.P.R.

Princess, Norwegian str., 1,377 tons, Capt. H. Jensen, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. C40.—K. Larsen & Co.

Fan Chan, Dutch str., 2,689 tons, Capt. G. Hagensickon, from Amoy, lying at buoy No. A24.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

January 6th.

Anafura, for Manila.

Utsie, for Miri.

Deewangse, for Hoilow.

Suigang, for Swatow.

Sunkong, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Tai-kwa Maru, for Amoy.

Tungshing, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Tulna*, on January 5th:—Mr. G. Lauritzen.

Per s.s. *Soochow*, on January:—Mr. S. J. H. Curtis, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Panchon, and Mr. Smallwood.

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Russia*, on January 6th:—Miss C. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Riggenbach and son, Mr. Tam Cham Tin, Mr. Tong Fai, Mr. and Mrs. M. Benjamin, Mr. Dee C. Chau, Mr. N. McK. and Mrs. Heath, Master T. D. S. Hing, Mrs. Li Gim, Mr. and Mrs. R. Deidmann, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Turner, Mr. R. Ansoegui, Miss M. M. Blakely, Miss L. Campbell, Mrs. L. S. Eaton, Mr. E. Esser, Mr. A. Game, Miss R. Harold, Mrs. Lao Lau, Miss Y. Llopente, Mrs. G. Luten, Rev. J. J. Mereto, Miss J. Stuart, and Mr. C. A. Thumser.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

Yesterday's shipping statement showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 74, of which 39 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were six arrivals, three British, one French and two Japanese. The departures for the same period numbered ten, six being for coast ports; while there were also six clearances.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong 2,740 tons.

For ports beyond 14,585 "

Total 17,325 "

(During previous 24 hours).

For Hongkong 14,057 tons.

For ports beyond 5,415 "

Total 19,472 "

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong for the first period referred to, 1,438 tons were brought by two British vessels. The best entry 1,288 tons was also by a British vessel, the s.s. *Tulna*, from Kobe and Amoy. Deck passengers carried totalled 2,733, of which number the s.s. *Tulna* carried 2,600.

The arrivals for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under.—The s.s. *City of Stockholm* (British) from Dairen and Shanghai with a nil entry; the s.s. *Soochow* (British) from Tsingtao and Shanghai with 150 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Tulna* (British) from Kobe and Amoy with 1,288 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Amoy* (French) from Yokohama and Shanghai with 7 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Borneo Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji with 923 tons of dangerous goods and the s.s. *Korea Maru* (Japanese) from Los Angeles and Shanghai with 372 tons of general cargo and mail.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for entry in the above returns, included the s.s. *Van Glose* (Dutch) from Amoy and the R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* from Manila with general cargo and mail.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* returned from Manila yesterday morning and went to her wharf at Kowloon to discharge her passengers and cargo prior to going to Dock for the annual overhaul and repairs.

A report in the Harbour Office yesterday from the master of the s.s. *Soochow* (British) from Tsingtao and Shanghai, stated that the vessel passed a medium sized junk, bottom up and awash, in S. 64 E. magnetic 8, while en route for Hongkong.

A Chinese stowaway was discovered on the s.s. *Haining* when she was about to sail on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock. He was handed over to the police, but a Chinese first class passenger made himself responsible for the man's fare to Amoy.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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STEAMSHIPS

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"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG

At Daylight, Friday, Jan. 8th.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.

Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.

[15]



VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America C. 2405, G. 4420, G. 4440.

YOKOHAMA MARU Saturday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU Saturday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

KATORI MARU Saturday, 16th Jan. at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 30th Jan. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 13th Feb. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 24th Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU Sunday, 17th Jan. at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA MARU Thursday, 4th Feb. at 11 a.m.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU end of Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 12th Jan. at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU Saturday, 9th Jan. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU Friday, 8th Jan. at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU Wednesday, 13th Jan. at 11 a.m.

OEYON MARU Thursday, 14th Jan. at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Tuesday, 26th Jan. at 11 a.m.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central Nos. 252, 292 & 2422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

7

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands

Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and

North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "OLDEKERK" 23rd Jan., 1926

s.s. "GEMMA" 20th Feb., "

s.s. "ZOSMA" 20th Mar., "

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "GEMMA" 12th Jan., 1926

s.s. "ZOSMA" 9th Feb., "

s.s. "OLDEKERK" 9th Mar., "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone: Central No 1574. Agents, York Building.

10

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA			
via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Friday,	9th Jan., at 7 a.m.
BANGKOK DIRECT	"CHAKSANG"	Sunday,	10th Jan., at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday,	10th Jan., at Noon.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSEING"	Wednesday,	13th Jan., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday,	13th Jan., at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY			
MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Friday,	16th Jan., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday,	20th Jan., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Tuesday,	29th Jan., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday,	30th Jan., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	13th Jan.
"GLENIFFER"	21st "
"GLENMOYLE"	23rd "
"GLENAMOEY"	23rd "
"GLENGARRY"	4th Mar.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	25th Jan.
"GLENAMOEY"	31st Jan.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	17th Feb.
"GLENIFFER"	9th Mar.
"GLENAMOEY"	9th Mar.
"GLENAMOEY"	9th Mar.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

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THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

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[9]

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FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE.

SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT GRANT" Jan. 16th.

TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT GRANT" Jan. 8th.

"PRESIDENT MADISON" Jan. 20th.

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,

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[5]

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED,

GOTHENBURG.

Regular Freight Service for

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COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and Other

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

M.S. "SUMATEA" Will Leave on or About

For Shanghai and Japan Ports—

M.S. "AGRA" 2nd February.

Subject to change without Notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Agents.

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SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Macedonia* left Shanghai for this port on the 6th inst. at 4.30 p.m., and is due here to-morrow at 6 a.m.The N.D.L. steamer *Anhalt* is expected to arrive at Hongkong on Friday, 8th inst., and she will be dispatched for Shanghai and Japan the same day.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Behm (Ben Line), due January 10th.

Della (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about 8 a.m.

Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due January 16th.

Hymettus (B.I. & Apcar), due January 14th.

Malta (P. & O.), due to-morrow.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Jan. 7th to 13th, 1926.

Date of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'Long. Standard Time.	Height.	H'Long. Standard Time.	Height.
Thurs.	7	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		1 32	5 5	9 25	2 3
Fri.	8	4 23	4 8	9 38	4 2
		2 53	5 0	10 9	2 5
Satur.	9	4 53	5 3	11 21	3 6
		4 38	4 7	10 53	2 7
Sun.	10	5 31	5 9		
		6 3	4 5	0 39	2 9
		6 8	6 5	11 36	2 9
Mon.	11	7 14	4 4	1 32	2 2
		6 47	2 1	0 18	3 0
Tues.	12	8 19	4 4	2 18	1 4
		7 29	2 7	1 14	3 0
Wed.	13	9 19	4 4	3 3	0 8
		8 14	8 2	1 45	3 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
January 7th	7.05 a.m.	5.54 p.m.
8th	7.05	5.55
9th	7.05	5.56
10th	7.05	5.57
11th	7.06	5.57
12th	7.06	5.58
13th	7.06	5.59
14th	7.06	5.59
15th	7.06	6.00
16th	7.06	6.01
17th	7.06	6.01
18th	7.06	6.02
19th	7.05	6.03
20th	7.05	6.03
21st	7.05	6.04
22nd	7.05	6.04
23rd	7.05	6.05
24th	7.05	6.06
25th	7.05	6.07
26th	7.04	6.08
27th	7.04	6.08
28th	7.04	6.09
29th	7.04	6.10
30th	7.03	6.10
31st	7.03	6.11

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 8th.

Previous (On Date) On Day

at 2 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 30.15 ... 30.22 ... 30.17

Thermometer ... 62 ... 57 ... 61

Humidity ... 80 ... 73 ... 66

Wind Direction ... N ... Calm ... E

Force ... 2 ... 0 ... 3

Weather ... OD ... O ... O

Rain ... 0.15 ... 0.00 ... 0.02

Highest open-air Temperature on 5th ... 64

Lowest open-air Temperature on 6th ... 56

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,
NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th January

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

m.v. "WEIRBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st January

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "CITY OF CAIRO" ... 30th December
For MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
s.s. "KIOTO" ... 4th January
For HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class 288. 2nd Class 260.
"B" 1st Class 280. 2nd Class 255.

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ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Fort Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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"Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Jan., 1926.
s.s. "YANGTSE" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Jan. "
s.s. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th Jan. "
s.s. "OANPA" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb. "

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

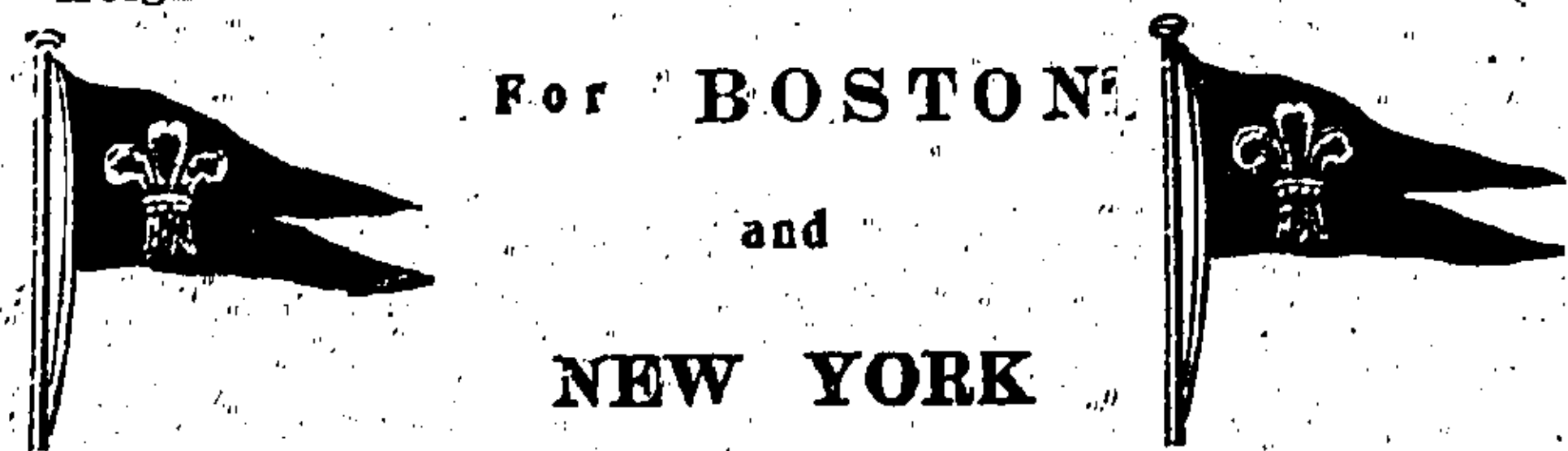
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HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

s.s. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 31st Jan., 1926.

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MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
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EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MAE DONIA"	11,089	9th Jan. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Mars., Casablanca, London & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	9,252	24th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"ALLIANCE"	8,273	1st Feb.	Singapore & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,007	4th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,885	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don, A'werp., and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MAE DONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Jan. 10.00 a.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,919	20th Jan.	do.
"SANTHIA"	8,800	4th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	14th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Feb.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,858	3rd Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,858	2nd June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	do.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoilo, Cebu, Kalamang, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"DELTA"	8,007	8th Jan. Noon	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	8,800	12th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"HYMETTUS"	4,400	16th Jan.	Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.
"KARMALA"	9,089	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	25th Jan.	Kobe & Osaka.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	1st Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,885	6th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,858	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MAE DONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	do.
"TANDA"	6,858	8th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers saving good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Saturday, 9th Jan., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SHANGHAI ...	"SUNNING"	On 7th Jan.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK ...	"TEAN"	On 8th Jan.	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW	"KAYING"	On 9th Jan.	Noon
& SINGAPORE ...	"SOOHOOW"	On 8th Jan.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHINKHANG"	On 10th Jan.	11 a.m.
HONGKONG ...	"SZCHUANG"	On 12th Jan.	D.L.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANFU"	On 12th Jan.	5 p.m.
BANGKOK ...	"KWEIYANG"	On 15th Jan.	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO	"HUOHOOW"	On 15th Jan.	4 p.m.
& TIENTSIN ...	"KWANGCHOW"	On 18th Jan.	5 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE			

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
Telephone: CENTRAL 35. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd. "TAIPING"

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, 22nd January, 1926.

— FOR —
MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANNIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
Telephone: Central 35. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.
LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

s.s. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 31st Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 10th Jan.

s.s. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 10th Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Jan.

s.s. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 15th Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

(FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

s.s. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan.

... Colombo 12th Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030. Agents.

[17]

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M. SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkgk. and Sailing for S'nal. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE	4th Dec., 1925	7th Jan., 1926	19th Jan., 1926
FONTAINEBLEAU	18th Dec., "	20th Jan., "	2nd Feb., "
D'ARTAGNAN	1st Jan., 1926	3rd Feb., "	16th Feb., "
ANGKOR	15th Jan., "	17th Feb., "	2nd Mar., "
POETHOS	29th Jan., "	3rd Mar., "	16th Mar., "
ANDRE LEON	12th Feb., "	17th Mar., "	13th Apr., "
PAUL LEGAT			

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class 1st Class ... 2 95. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class ... 2 22. 0d. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (OKRUG BOARD).

... loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

s.s. "SI KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st January, 1926.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LUDWIG CASH CHEMISTS.

PREPARATION AND CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD. VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, N.W.5, LONDON, ENGLAND.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Fodder Street and Des Vaux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

The Parcel Post Service to Canton is resumed.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay. Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Grant	7th Jan.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN, SHANGHAI	Pres. Lincoln	7th Jan.
EUROPE via SIBERIA	Rakuyo Maru	8th Jan.
JAPAN	Tokushima Maru	8th Jan.
EUROPE via Ngapam (Letters and Papers, London, 3rd Dec, 1925)	Delta	8th Jan.
STRAITS	St. Albans	8th Jan.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Malwa	8th Jan.
EUROPE via Suez letters & papers London, 10th, Dec 1925 Parcels 3rd, Dec 1925	Malwa	8th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Macdonald	8th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Nachum	8th Jan.
STRAITS	Eymettus	14th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hoihow	Departing	Thursday, 7th, 8.30 A.M.
Port Bayard	Poo Sang	9.00 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Talma	9.00 A.M.
Straits	Van Gleen	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Fontainebleau	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C.S., America & EUROPE via VAN COUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 25th Jan., 1926—Ship sails at day-light, 8th Jan., 1926.	Empress of Asia	3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Swissang	5.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Amakusa Maru	Friday, 8th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Delta	10.30 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Lincoln	1.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Taan	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via SIBERIA (letters and postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)	Malwa	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Grant	3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th Feb., 1926	Macedonia	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Kayong	10.00 A.M.
Amoy & Fochow	Hai Oning	Noon
Bangkok	Chakrang	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Soochow	2.30 P.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 3rd Feb.	Izion	3.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Mingwang	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaujo Maru	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 5th Feb.	Tenjo Maru	Monday, 11th, 9.45 A.M.
Amoy	Szechuen	10.30 A.M.
Amoy	Anhui	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Tymaneck	Tuesday, 12th, 3.30 P.M.
Java via Batavia	Kunsang	Wednesday, 13th, 11.30 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Kunsang	Parcels, Noon
Amoy	Kunsang	Letters, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy	Kunsang	Thursday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 6th, 1926.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	9/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1510
Credit, 4 months' sight	1530
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	58 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156
Bank Bills, on demand	156
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156
Bank Bills, on demand	156
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	132
ON MANILA.—On demand	114 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	100 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	140 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	73 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$9.24
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	\$111 1/2
BAR SILVER, per oz.	\$111 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$30,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$85,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$30,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. M. Youse, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, T. G. Weill, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 16th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 99, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 56,387,233.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry
Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon
Canton, Mengtze, Shanghai
Djibouti, Noumea, Singapore
Fort-Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin
Haiphong, Peking, Tourane
Hankow, Foom-Penh, Yunnanfon

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howerah, New York, Siam, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 20,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 11,800,000
Special Working Capital	Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles
Seign, Haiphong, Hanoi
Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin
Canton, Hongkong

BANKERS:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December 1925

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 29,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, FORMOSA: Giran, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Maikung, Nantow, Shichiko, Paichu, Tainan, Pakao, Tamsui, Teyen, Aho, Pinau, CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHER: Hongkong, Singapore, Seerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARB'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Islands Java, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 1st December 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,075,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

BRANCHES: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.

London Bankers—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of banking business transacted.
Deposit Boxes to let.

LOOK POONG SEAN,
Chief Manager.

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.
With INDEX. Price—£7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

THE BANK OF CHINA. 行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	860,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	18,278,800.00
Reserve Fund	9,629,425.24

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS: The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co. New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [28]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETERLANDSche TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1894.

Hongkong Branch established 1908.

Authorized Capital: Guilders 150,000,000

Paid-up Capital	80,000,000
Reserve Fund	28,639,870
Special Reserves	22,960,000

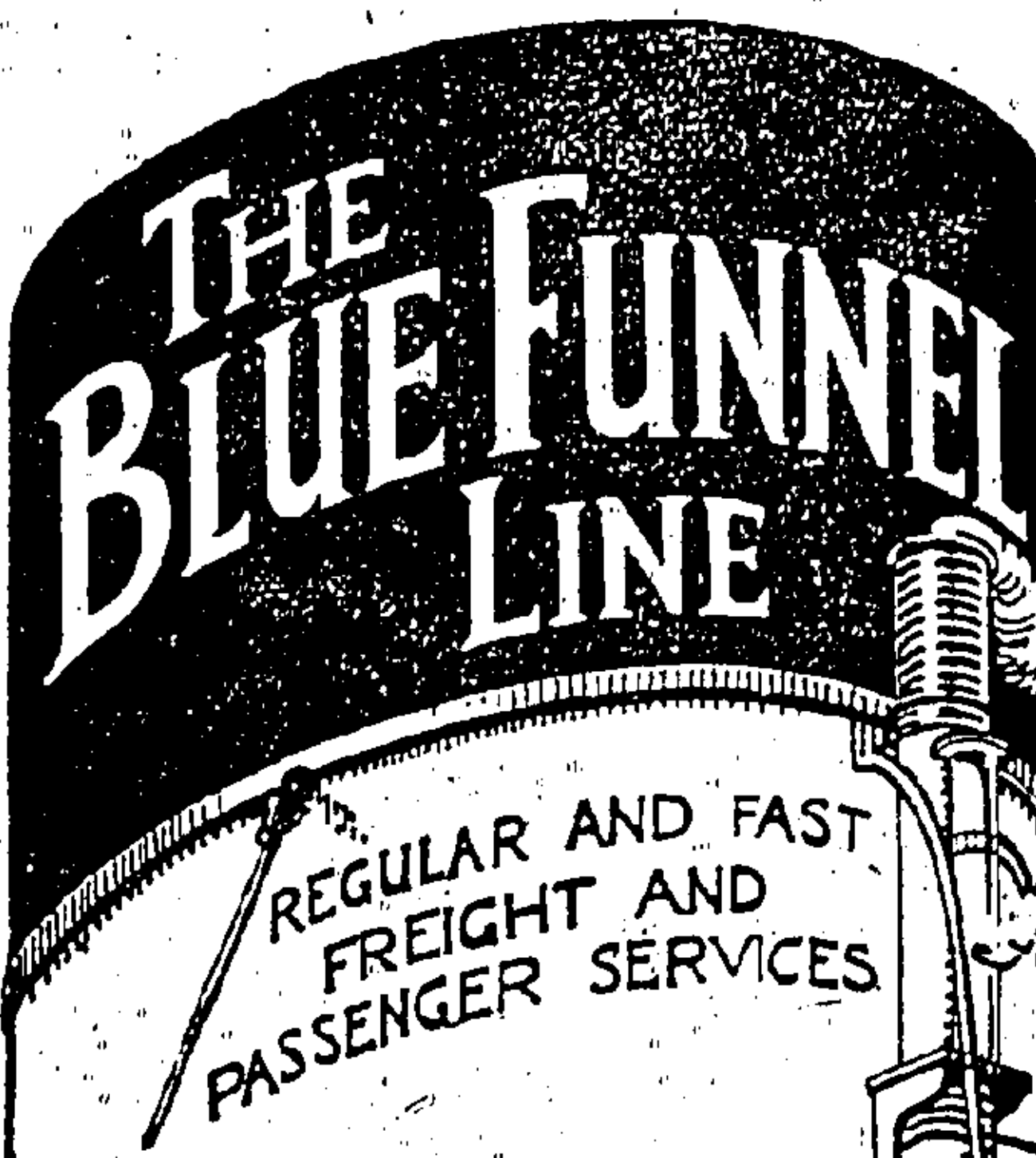
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cherbon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. J. HERSCHLEB,
Agent.



LONDON SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"DARDANUS" 20th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"EUMAEUS" 27th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"AUTOMEDON" 23rd Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ACHILLES" 10th Jan. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"BELLEROPHON" 20th Jan. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"LAOMEDON" 1st Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MEMNON" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
"IXION" 10th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PHILOCTETES" 27th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"CYCLOPS" 9th Jan. Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"YANGTZE" 18th Jan. Boston, New York & Baltimore.
Calling New York before Boston.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

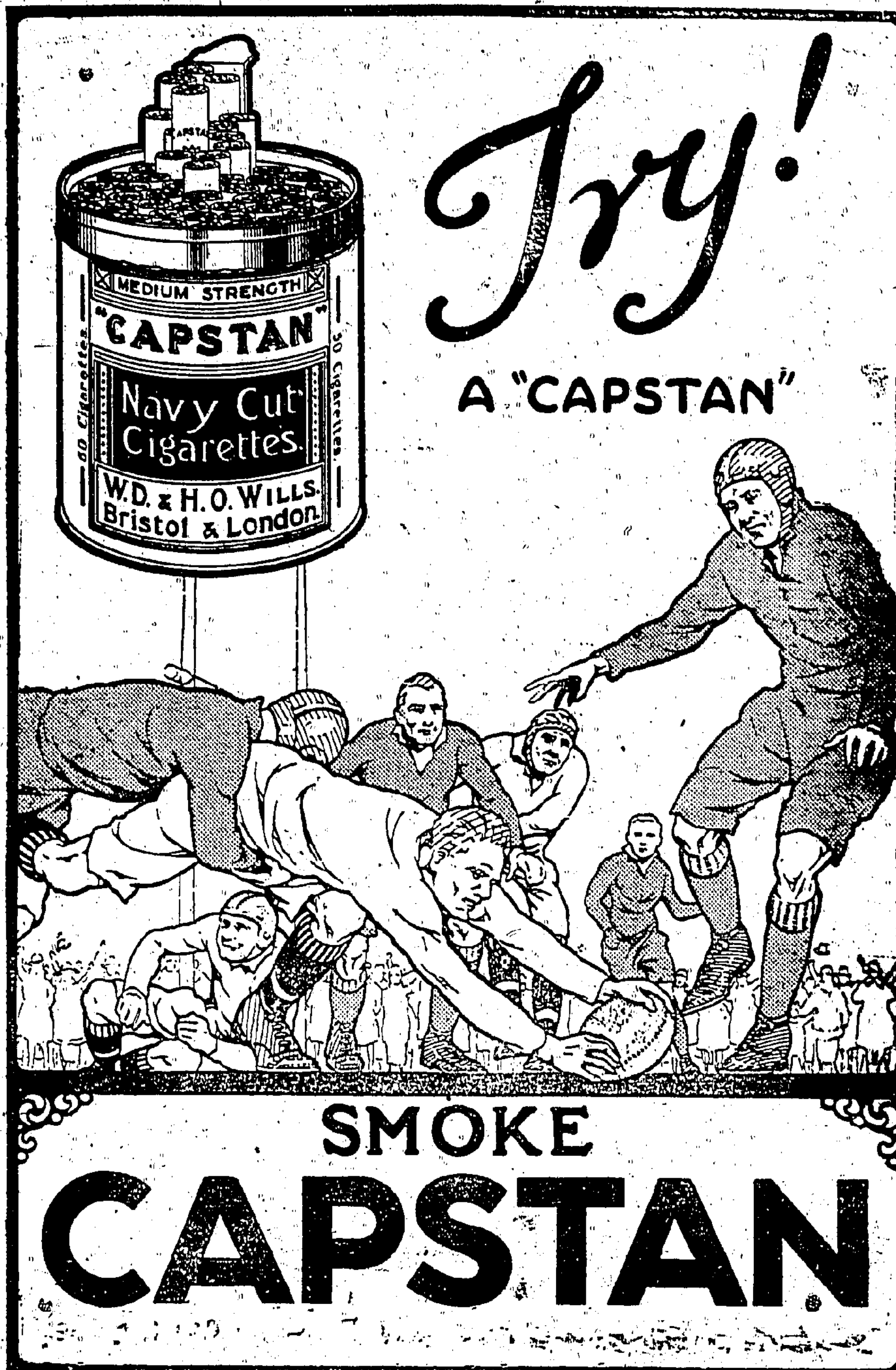
"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BARBEDON" 7th April. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 5th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 2nd June. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.



The advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

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